

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5594, to increase the pension of Leander McGrew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEDMAN: Petitions of citizens of fifth North Carolina congressional district, protesting against Owen-Palmer child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of North Carolina, protesting against the Palmer-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of citizens of Thief River Falls, Minn., protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Memorial of Common Council of City of San Diego, Cal., relative to granting rights to San Diego for dam and reservoir purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Mary E. Carbutt, chairman committee of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Los Angeles, Cal.; the Men's League of the Friends Church of Whittier, Cal.; the Religious Society of Friends, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and part of Maryland; and the Society of Friends, Huntington Park, Cal., opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Methodist Brotherhood of Vincent Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Cal., asking for the printing of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations for free distribution; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, petition of Meese & Gottfried Co., protesting restricted efficiency legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of San Diego, Cal., and of the board of supervisors, county of San Luis Obispo, Cal., relating to the oil industry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of W. S. Hancock Council, No. 20, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring the passage of laws restricting undesirable immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the German-American League of California, protesting against suspension of parcel post service to Germany and Austria-Hungary; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce, asking that a tax be placed on export of war munitions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, asking improvement of coast-survey work on Pacific coast and appropriation of money to buy vessels therefor; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Associated Chambers of Commerce of Orange County, Cal., favoring Newlands-Broussard river-regulation bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of San Diego Chamber of Commerce, urging improvement of Pacific coast survey and appropriation of money to buy vessels for same; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Riverside County, Cal., favoring Newlands-Broussard river-regulation bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of board of directors of southern San Joaquin irrigation district, favoring Western States reclamation conference; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petitions of merchants of Tulla, Kress, Abernathy, Hale Center, and Friona, Tex., relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STINESS: Memorial of Quonocontaug Grange, No. 48, Patrons of Husbandry, Westerly, R. I., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers in support of House bill 4625, granting an increase of pension to Joseph Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Memorial of Swedish Evangelical Mission Church, of Manchester, N. H., relative to peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Grafton County (N. H.) Medical Society, relative to proper medical care and attention for the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition of David Aken and 99 other citizens of Vona, Colo., opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Denver Chamber of Commerce, relative to transportation of the mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of business men of Meriden, Conn., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASON: Memorial of Grafton County (N. H.) Medical Association, favoring a sufficient number of medical officers in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of Presbyterian Church of Lisbon, for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Stutsman County Union of F. E. C. E., of North Dakota, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1916.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee that Thou mayest fulfill a great purpose in us. We can not always discern the path of the Divine plan, but by the manifestation of Thy truth Thou hast given us to know that life in its fullest expression is to have a larger sphere and to fulfill a Divine commission. Thy Word is in our hearts and is the light shining across the vast tracts of the years leading us unto the perfect day. We pray that Thou wilt guide us this day by Thy truth. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

LANDS IN IMPERIAL VALLEY, CAL. (S. DOC. NO. 232).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the report of the consulting engineer to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the proposed plan for the protection of the lands and property in the Imperial Valley, Cal., against overflows of the Colorado River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT. (H. DOC. NO. 476).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of withdrawals made under authority of the act of March 3, 1909, within the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., in connection with the Flathead project for reservoir and protection purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed.

BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT. (H. DOC. NO. 477).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all reservations made in conformity with the act of June 25, 1910, in connection with the construction in the irrigation project within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 475).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois;

H. R. 3681. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. ROBINSON. I present a resolution of railway employees residing at Van Buren, Ark., asking that the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations be printed and distributed. I ask that the resolution be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Printing.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas by an act of our National Congress approved August 23, 1912, the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations was created, and directed, along with other duties, to inquire—

"Into the general conditions of labor engaged in the principal industries of the United States;

"Into existing relations between employers and employees;

"Into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith;

"Into the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining;

"Into any methods which have been tried in any State or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employers and employees; and

"Shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and submit to Congress its findings and conclusions, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper for the amicable adjustment of conditions;" and

Whereas the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations has submitted its report to Congress with the recommendation that it be printed and given general distribution; and

Whereas we believe it is of the utmost importance as a compilation of facts concerning the existing conditions which oppose the raising the standard of civilization for the laboring classes; and

Whereas we believe the "Manly report" of said commission is an unprejudiced, fearless declaration of the truth as regards the evils of our industrial system, a frank and courageous presentation of the information sought through the creation of the commission, the reliability of which in every detail is absolutely beyond question; and Whereas we feel there is a determined effort on the part of the employing classes to prevent the publishing of the "Manly report" and all the evidence taken by said commission: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, By this joint union meeting, held in Van Buren, Ark., Saturday, December 18, 1915, and composed of representatives of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, International Association of Machinists, International Association of Machinist Helpers, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, representing nearly 500 railway employees, residents of said city, that we, as individuals and citizens of the United States, each being a constituent of the Senators and Congressmen from the fifth district of the State of Arkansas, demand that our Senators and Congressmen use their utmost endeavors to have said report and evidence published in full and one-half million copies printed, less than which we deem not enough to permit of general distribution throughout the United States, that we may be able to judge for ourselves as to what steps to take to remedy any condition that may appear to demand attention; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we send a copy of this resolution to Hon. JOE T. ROBINSON and Hon. J. P. CLARKE, United States Senators from Arkansas, and Hon. OTIS WINGO, Congressman from this the fifth congressional district, State of Arkansas.

C. I. CLARK

(Representing Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, international organization consisting of 72,500 members),

BEN. H. LOBDILL

(Representing Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, international organization consisting of 75,000 members),

J. F. ADKINS

(Representing Order of Railway Conductors, international organization consisting of 111,000 members),

S. H. RAY

(Representing Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, international organization consisting of thousands of members),

T. J. LINDSAY

(Representing International Association of Machinists, international organization consisting of 108,000 members),

TOM MEEK

(Representing International Association of Machinist Helpers, international organization consisting of 6,000 members),

HAL STACK

(Representing International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, consisting of 20,000 members),

E. BAILEY

(Representing International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America, international organization consisting of 6,000 members),

A. G. MORRISON

(Representing Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, international organization consisting of 45,000 members),

JACK IRELAND

(Representing Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, international organization consisting of thousands of members),

Committee.

Mr. PHELAN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Berkeley, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the establishment of a naval academy on the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Sacramento, Cal., praying for Federal censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Sonoma County, Cal., praying for a modification of the present tax on California wines, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the pupils of the Valley View School, of Polson, Mont., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead reclamation project in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

VALLEY VIEW SCHOOLHOUSE,  
POLSON, MONT.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned members of the Valley View Schoolhouse, do respectfully petition the President and Congress of the United States that an appropriation of at least \$1,000,000 be granted by this session of Congress for work on the Flathead irrigation project for the ensuing year. It is quite essential that a substantial appropriation be made for this purpose so that the work may be expedited and an early completion of the project be assured.

We most earnestly urge that the settlers and Indians holding land under this project get the appropriation they are asking for.

This schoolhouse is located within the Flathead project and the great majority of the undersigned pupils have parents holding lands under this project.

Respectfully submitted.

CLEON STURM  
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Polson, Mont., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead reclamation project, in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof, and that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned residents of Polson, Mont., do earnestly and respectfully request of the President and Congress of the United States that an adequate and suitable appropriation of not less than \$1,000,000 be passed by the present session of Congress for construction work on the Flathead irrigation project for the ensuing year.

The residents of this city have come to Polson with the intention of making their future and permanent homes here. We have come here believing the Government would fulfill the promises and pledges, implied and otherwise, that have been made to the unit holders and Indians holding land under this project; and it means a great deal to us whether or not this project is pushed to a speedy conclusion.

In view of the foregoing facts, we do most urgently request that a suitable appropriation looking toward an early completion of this project be passed by this session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

FLATHEAD COUNTY STATE BANK,  
Polson, Mont.,  
By W. H. MYHRE, Cashier  
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the principal and pupils of Flathead County Free High School, of Flathead County, Mont., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead reclamation project, in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FLATHEAD COUNTY FREE HIGH SCHOOL,  
Kalispell, Mont., December 15, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned members of the Flathead County Free High School, do respectfully petition the "President and Congress of the United States" that an appropriation of at least \$1,000,000 be granted by this session of Congress for work on the Flathead irrigation project for the ensuing year. It is quite essential that a substantial appropriation be made for this purpose so that the work may be expedited and an early completion of the project be assured.

We most earnestly urge that the settlers and Indians holding land under this project get the appropriation they are asking for.

Respectfully submitted.

F. L. CUMMINGS, Principal  
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of pupils of Sunny Slope School, of Polson, Mont., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead reclamation project, in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SUNNY SLOPE SCHOOLHOUSE, DISTRICT No. 46,  
POLSON, MONT.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned members of the Sunny Slope Schoolhouse, do respectfully petition the "President and Congress of the United States"



that an appropriation of at least \$1,000,000 be granted by this session of Congress for work on the Flathead irrigation project for the ensuing year. It is quite essential that a substantial appropriation be made for this purpose so that the work may be expedited and an early completion of the project be assured.

We most earnestly urge that the settlers and Indians holding land under this project get the appropriation they are asking for.

Respectfully submitted.

ISABELLE BUTLER  
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the city council of Billings, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant to the city of Billings 1,600 acres of land located near said city for park purposes. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution 663.

A resolution memorializing Congress to grant to the city of Billings, Mont., 1,600 acres of land located near said city for park purposes.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Whereas, because of the rapid growth of the city of Billings, Mont., an urgent necessity exists for the establishment of recreation parks for the use of the residents thereof; and

Whereas the land embraced in sections 16 and 22 and the south half of section 10, all in township 1 north, range 25 east, Montana principal meridian, in Yellowstone County, Mont., containing 1,600 acres, lies within 5 miles of the city of Billings, and is rough and broken in character and of slight value for agricultural purposes, but is nevertheless a place of unusual natural beauty and charm which could be developed into a great pleasure ground for the inhabitants of our city, as well as a place for the preservation and growth of specimens of our native fauna and flora; and

Whereas said land is now unused and unoccupied, but is capable of great development as a public park and recreation ground: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the city council of the city of Billings, Mont., do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of such legislation as may be necessary to permit of the patenting by the United States to the city of Billings of all of the land above described.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the city clerk to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the earnest request that they use every effort within their power to secure the legislation needed for the accomplishment of the purpose hereinabove set forth.

Passed by the city council of the city of Billings, Mont., and approved by the mayor of said city this 29th day of November, 1915.

Approved:

E. P. GERHART, Mayor.

Attest:

E. S. JUDD, City Clerk.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the Ministerial Association of Billings, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant to the city of Billings 1,600 acres of land located near said city for park purposes. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Whereas in our city there are no public parks and suitable outing places for the inhabitants of Billings; and

Whereas the land embraced in sections 16 and 22 and south half of section 10, all in township 1 north, range 25 east, Montana principal meridian, in Yellowstone County, Mont., containing 1,600 acres, lies within 5 miles of the city of Billings and is in every way suited for park purposes and of not much value for agricultural purposes but is of great scenic beauty and a place excellently suited for the propagation and preservation of many species of flowers and animals; and in view of the further fact that this land is now unoccupied and unused and is capable of being developed into an excellent public park for our city: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Ministerial Association of the city of Billings, Mont., do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of such legislation as may be necessary to permit the patenting by the United States to the city of Billings all of the lands above described.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by our committee to the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

H. F. WILLIAMS, Chairman,

WALTER HENRY NORTH, Secretary,

Committee for the Ministerial Association of Billings, Mont.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Billings, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant to the city of Billings 1,600 acres of land located near said city for park purposes. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there is situated north of Billings a tract of State school land, approximately 2,000 acres in extent, in township 1 north, range 25 east, unsuitable for agricultural purposes but decidedly suitable for the location of a great natural park for the city of Billings; and

Whereas this land is now owned by the State of Montana and is not considered to be sufficiently valuable for sale at the State minimum price of \$10 per acre, because of its rough and rocky character: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Billings Chamber of Commerce, That we hereby endorse a plan, asking that the Congress of the United States grant to the State of Montana the right to select other lands in the place of the lands above described, in order that the State of Montana may be permitted to dispose of the lands in question to the city of Billings at a much reduced price, thereby creating the opportunity for a public improvement which will be of great value to this city and community: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the governor of the State of Montana, the State land board, and the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

BILLINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
By J. F. ROCHE, President.

Attest:

C. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

Unanimously adopted this 13th day of July, 1915.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Westbutte, Mont., praying for the establishment of a system of rural credits. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the success of the Nation depends on the prosperity of the farmer; and

Whereas the farmer is unable financially at the present time to carry on the business of farming successfully on account of the high rates of interest: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Westbutte Local, No. 28, of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, ask you as our Representatives in Congress to use your influence and support toward the introduction and enactment of an efficient rural-credits measure, to the end that the farmer may obtain money directly from the Government at the same rate of interest that the banks do.

JAS. F. O'LAUGHLIN  
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present the petition of B. C. Bales, of Kalispell, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the homestead laws. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KALISPELL, MONT., December 23, 1915.

Senator HENRY L. MYERS,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I want to congratulate you for the stand you have taken in behalf of the homesteader who has the courage to take up a forest homestead, in the introduction of bill No. 2383, an act to amend the present law, which permits a person to prove up with \$150 expended on clearing in lieu of the 20 acres now required to be put in cultivation.

To any persons who are acquainted with conditions regarding the taking of homesteads in the national forest it will appear that there is a vast difference between a forest homestead and one taken in a prairie country as regards the amount of money and labor necessary to put the land in cultivation.

Under the present law a person taking a prairie homestead can put the required 20 acres in cultivation at a cost of not to exceed \$5 per acre, while a person taking a homestead in the forest can not put his required 20 acres in cultivation for less than \$50 to \$75 per acre, which is a manifest hardship to a claimant on a forest claim.

The people of Montana are with you on this bill, and I trust you will be successful in securing its passage.

Yours, truly,

B. C. BALES.

Mr. MYERS. I present a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Kalispell, Mont., remonstrating against an increase in the tax on bills of lading. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KALISPELL, MONT., December 22, 1915.

Whereas the Government now compels the shipper of any products to place a 1 cent Government stamp upon each bill of lading; and

Whereas it has been authoritatively reported that an effort will be made to increase this revenue from 1 cent to 3 cents upon bills of lading: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we consider such proposed increase unjust and discriminatory against the shipper and favoring of class legislation; and Whereas a persistent fight for the last few years has been waged against the local jobber, prejudicing his business in the eyes of the consumer and retailer, reducing his business; and

Whereas this proposed increase will fall directly upon the shipper.

Therefore we deem it unjust and discriminatory and respectfully request that you lend your aid in defeating such proposed legislation.

W. H. GRIFFIN,  
President.  
P. N. BERNARD,  
Secretary.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln County, Mont., praying for the reduction in the areas of cultivation required under homestead laws in certain cases. I ask

that the petition be printed in the Record with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

To Hon. HENRY L. MYERS,  
Washington, D. C.

LIBBY, MONT., May 12, 1915.

We, the undersigned entrymen on eliminated lands in the Kootenai National Forest, do respectfully petition the Congress of the United States for relief from certain conditions as set forth below.

Lands listed for homestead entry in national forests are those which contain a limited amount of merchantable timber and are suitable for agriculture. Many of these units are covered with a thick growth of pole pine and brush which is of no value and must be cleared before the land can be cultivated. Such merchantable timber as any of these units may contain is very scattering and very seldom of any sale value, owing to distance from marketing points, and only adds to the expense of clearing. Much of this land is burnt over, leaving stumps and snags which are still more difficult to remove. Where these units contain natural meadows, these must often be drained before they are suitable for cultivation. In fact, there is very rarely an acre of land in this section which can be cultivated without much preliminary work.

The present homestead law requires the tillage of one-eighth of the land entered, 20 acres of the 160-acre homestead, and this must be done within two years from the date of entry. While there is a provision for a reduction of this tillage at the discretion of the Land Office, yet the Commissioner of the General Land Office has ruled that no reduction will be allowed on account of expense of clearing.

We invite a comparison of the labor required to cultivate 20 acres of prairie land with the same under conditions as described above. In the first instance 15 days' plowing and 15 days' harrowing and seeding would easily complete the work. In the case of the forest homesteader, a whole season, six or seven months of hard labor for one man, is required to cut and pile the brush for burning. Then the stumps must be removed by expensive blasting or pulling, the holes filled, and the land otherwise prepared for plowing, which requires fully another season. This estimate is conservative and could be accomplished only under conditions more favorable than the average. Then the work of plowing and seeding is still to be done. This leaves the homesteader no time for building, fencing, and such other work as is necessary to make a home. As many of these claims are in isolated regions reached only by pack trail the entryman is obliged to donate a large amount of work for road building. Where meadows are to be drained the labor is almost as great.

In the first instance, the crop harvested from the 20 acres would naturally pay the cost of cultivation and provide in a measure for the living of the family; while in our case we get no return either from the first or second year's work, and the homesteader is forced to leave his place for a part of each year in order to work to support his family.

We respectfully suggest the enactment of an amendment which would grant to the entryman the right to make final proof on the showing of an amount of work, such as clearing, draining, etc., equal to that which would be necessary to cultivate the acreage of open land required under the present law. A mere reduction of acreage would not be sufficient as in many instances the entryman has already lost his right to make final proof owing to the impossibility to do the specified cultivation within the time limit. Such a law as we suggest would put the forest homesteader on an equal footing with the man who makes entry on prairie land.

All names signed to this petition are of those whose claims come under most or all of the conditions described above.

WILSON C. HARLAN  
(And many others).

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce of Longview, Tex., which I ask to have read.

There being no objection, the telegram was read, as follows:

LONGVIEW, TEX., January 5, 1916.

Senator MORRIS SHEPPARD,  
Washington, D. C.:

We earnestly request and urge you to get together with your Southern Senators and endeavor to relieve the shipping situation before tackling any other legislation. Cotton, in Liverpool, 17 cents; in Texas, 12, and ought to be 15. Please help your many thousand Texas farmer friends.

LONGVIEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of the Michigan Society of Sons of the Revolution, praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GRONNA presented a petition of the Medical Society of Stark County, N. Dak., praying for the enlargement of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, of Abilene, Kans., praying for the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JONES. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of Washington, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

To His Excellency the President of the United States, the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the honorable Secretary of Labor of the United States, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington:

We, your memorialists, the Senate of the State of Washington and the House of Representatives, representing the people of the State of Wash-

ington in the fourteenth session of the legislature of said State, in regular session assembled, most respectfully represent, petition, and pray as follows, that—

Whereas the commerce, commercial standing of the seaports, and business of our transcontinental railroads are severely handicapped and deprived of their rightful business and revenue by reason of the present organization and operation of the United States Immigration Service; and

Whereas the maintenance of the present large staff of inspectors and clerks of the United States Immigration Service in Victoria, Vancouver, and other cities in the Dominion of Canada works a grave injustice to American railroads in the State of Washington by affording undue advantages to transportation lines of Canada; and

Whereas no reciprocal or corresponding force of officers is maintained at the seaports or land ports of the State of Washington by any foreign government to give American railroads the same opportunity in competition for the long haul on business originating in this State and destined to points in the Dominion of Canada or the eastern United States as is afforded by the United States Immigration Service to Canada railroads; and

Whereas the seaports and ports of entry of the State of Washington under existing arrangements are being deprived of credit for passengers actually entering Puget Sound ports from foreign contiguous and noncontiguous lands; and

Whereas passengers so entering at ports of the State of Washington from the Dominion of Canada and seeking naturalization as citizens of the United States are now compelled to obtain a certificate of entry from an officer of the United States located in Montreal, Canada, a distant city in a foreign land, notwithstanding statutory provision requiring issuance of such certificate by United States officials at the United States port at which entry is actually made; and

Whereas the number of United States immigration officials in the State of Washington has been reduced until it does not furnish the protection which the State's strategic position requires, situated as it is on both land and water boundaries of British possessions; and

Whereas the number of foreign insane in our State hospitals, criminals, and paupers have become a heavy burden on the taxpayers of the State;

Therefore, for good cause shown, we, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Washington, in the fourteenth legislative session assembled, most earnestly petition the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, the Secretary of Labor, and the Senators and Representatives from the State of Washington to make suitable provision to afford relief from the conditions above described.

Certified a true copy.

FRANK M. DALLAM, JR.,  
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. JONES. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of Washington, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 2, relative to fortifications at Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor, with the original copy of said memorial, enrolled, now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington. Done at the capitol, at Olympia, this 2d day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial No. 2.

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America; the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; the honorable Secretary of War; and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington:

We, your memorialists, the Senate of the State of Washington and the House of Representatives representing the people of the State of Washington in the fourteenth legislature of said State, in regular session assembled, most respectfully represent, petition, and pray as follows:

That—Whereas the States of Washington and Oregon have many wealthy seacoast cities, towns, railroad and steamship terminals on the Pacific coast wholly dependent upon the national seacoast fortifications for protection from invasion from the high seas; and

Whereas, by the fifth biennial report of the State board of tax commissioners of the State of Washington, it appears that the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State of Washington, assessed at 50 per cent of its appraised value, is in the sum of \$1,025,460,942; that, by the second biennial report of the tax commissioners of the State of Oregon, the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State of Oregon is approximately as great as that of the State of Washington; and

Whereas there are three transcontinental railway systems operating trains in and out of Grays Harbor; that a very large passenger and freight traffic is handled by said systems daily to and from Grays Harbor to the north, south, and east; and

Whereas a substantial system of public roads for automobile and other travel has been constructed by Chehalis County within its borders; that substantial automobile roads have been constructed from the beaches on both the north and south side of Grays Harbor, connecting with the State highways running east to Puget Sound and the Columbia River; and

Whereas the fortifications on Puget Sound and the Columbia River are so remote from any possible base that an invading enemy could select for its operations that they are wholly inadequate to protect the lives and property of the people of the States of Washington and Oregon from invasion from the Pacific Ocean through Grays and Willapa Harbors; and



Whereas the great strategic importance and possibilities of Grays and Willapa Harbors as a base for military operations in the northwest are open, obvious, and apparent to the most casual observers; and Whereas the strategic importance and possibilities of Grays and Willapa Harbors as a base for military operations in the northwest and in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon have been recognized by such eminent authorities as Gens. Marion P. Maus and Homer Lea, of the United States Army; and

Whereas 58 per cent of the entire population of the State of Oregon and 61 per cent of the entire population of the State of Washington and seven-tenths of the wealth of both States is within six hours of the principal strategic sphere of the northwest; that this strategic center, midway between the centers of population in the States of Washington and Oregon, commands all lines of railways that traverse said States north and south; that Grays and Willapa Harbors are but two hours to the west, the fortifications on the Columbia River are seven and one-half hours to the south, and the fortifications on Puget Sound are five and one-half hours to the north of said strategic sphere; and

Whereas Grays and Willapa Harbors are wholly without fortifications or military defenses of any kind, character, or description whatever; that said harbors are open to invasion in case of a foreign war; and

Whereas the whole of the States of Washington and Oregon are open and accessible to invasion from the Pacific Ocean through Grays and Willapa Harbors; that the fortification of said harbors is necessary to protect the lives and property of the people of said States in case of a hostile invasion from the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas experience and recent observation has demonstrated that a coast, city, town, harbor, or roadstead can not be safely defended from invasion from the high seas by naval squadrons or fleets; and

Whereas it appears by a letter from Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver to Senator W. L. JONES, bearing date of December 2, 1912, that Gen. Marion P. Maus, as commanding general of the Department of the Columbia, recommended the fortification of said harbors in his report to the War Department, subsequent to the Army maneuvers during the summer of 1912, in Chehalis Valley and on Grays Harbor; that said maneuvers demonstrated the necessity for the fortification of the said harbors; and

Whereas it appears that petitions for the fortification of Grays and Willapa Harbors were filed with Senator W. L. JONES during the Sixty-second Congress of the United States, which said petitions were signed by taxpayers of the States of Washington and Oregon; that the petitioners thereof represented \$332,898,097 of taxable property, as assessed by the taxing officers of the several counties of said States and equalized by the State board of tax commissioners of both States; that said petitions were duly certified by the legally constituted taxing officers of said States; and that as so certified said petitions showed the amount of taxable property represented by each of said petitioners thereon, and as set opposite the name of each of said petitioners; and

Whereas the assets represented by the following petitioners were not included in the above amount, so certified as aforesaid: Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland, Oreg.; First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.; National Bank of Commerce, Tacoma, Wash.; Fidelity Trust Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Pacific National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.; Dexter Horton National Bank, Seattle, Wash.; National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash.; Scandinavian American Bank, Seattle, Wash.; Coffman, Dobson & Co., bankers, Chehalis, Wash.; Chehalis National Bank, Chehalis, Wash.; Security State Bank, Chehalis, Wash.; that many wholesale merchants and manufacturing corporations in the Northwest signed said petitions whose assets could not be shown by certificates of the taxing officers of said States; and

Whereas the following commercial bodies of the Northwest have, by resolutions duly and regularly adopted, found that the fortification of said harbors was a public necessity for the adequate protection of the lives and property of the people of said States, to wit: Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg.; New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, Aberdeen, Wash.; Montesano Chamber of Commerce, Montesano, Wash.; Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.; Olympia Chamber of Commerce, Olympia, Wash.; Centralia Chamber of Commerce, Centralia, Wash.; and the Hoquiam Commercial Club, of Hoquiam, Wash.:

Therefore, for good cause shown, we, your memorialists, the Senate of the State of Washington (the House concurring), representing the people of the State of Washington in the Fourteenth Legislature of the State of Washington, in regular session assembled, most earnestly petition the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, the Secretary of War, and the Senators and Representatives from the State of Washington to make suitable provision for adequate fortifications to protect the entrances of said harbors against any invasion from the Pacific Ocean that may be attempted in time of hostilities by any foreign power; and

The secretary of the State of Washington be, and is hereby, directed to immediately transmit a certified copy of this memorial to His Excellency the President of the United States, the honorable Secretary of War, to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of Washington in Congress, and to both houses of the Legislature of the State of Oregon.

And your memorialists will ever pray.  
Passed the senate February 1, 1915.

Passed the house February 17, 1915.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

W. W. CONNER,  
Speaker of the House.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 23, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. KENYON. I present a concurrent resolution of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa, requesting the Congress of the United States to enact a parcel-post law limiting the weight of packages to a maximum of 40 pounds. I ask that the concurrent resolution be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the glory and prosperity of Iowa has rested not alone in her wonderful farms, but also in her prosperous and beautiful cities and towns as well, and the prosperity of her entire citizenship requires a symmetrical development of both farm and city, for the injury of either is sure to bring a loss and depreciation to the other and a decline in the population of the State; and

Whereas the rates of the parcel post are so low for excessive distances and the charge for shipment is in such unjust and unfair proportion to the haul that neither the Government nor the railroads are receiving sufficient compensation to cover cost of service rendered, and a large amount of trade that legitimately belongs to the inhabitants of the State of Iowa is being diverted to the great cities of the land in distant States. This policy is depriving thousands of our best and brightest young men and women of their birthright by forcing them to emigrate from the State in order that they may have a chance in the world; and

Whereas these great concerns in distant cities do not contribute in any way to the revenues of the State of Iowa, nor do they in any way assist in the education of the youth of our State; they build no roads or bridges and bear none of our many burdens incident to the development of Iowa; and

Whereas they are waxing fat upon the trade they take from our State and are fast developing into great monopolies that bid fair to equal if not excel in size the greatest manufacturing concerns in the land; and

Whereas it is the policy of Iowa to provide work and opportunity for all its children, and we believe the Federal Government, of which we are a part, should not tax the people to reimburse losses in the Parcel Post Service when these losses are incurred in establishing great monopolies that are fast sapping the life of our cities and towns, and depriving our children of a place and opportunity in their own community; and

Whereas thousands of Iowa's citizens have petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Iowa to memorialize the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States to limit the weight of the parcel-post package to a maximum of 40 pounds and make such readjustment in the postal rates as will eventually make each class self-supporting; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa (the House concurring), That the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested and petitioned to reduce the weight of the parcel-post package to a maximum of 40 pounds and make such readjustment in our postal rates and zones as will eventually make each class self-supporting, to the end that justice may be done as between all of the citizens of the United States, and that the unjust discrimination that now exists against the State of Iowa may be removed.*

The resolution was adopted.

STATE OF IOWA,  
SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, W. S. ALLEN, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, and as such officer the custodian of the acts and resolutions of the general assembly of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a preamble and resolution passed by the thirty-sixth general assembly of said State at its session commencing January 11, A. D. 1915, as the same appears of record at page 1554 of the official senate journal of said general assembly now on file in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 14th day of December, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

W. S. ALLEN,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. KENYON presented a memorial of Local Grange, No. 2051, Patrons of Husbandry, of Riverside, Iowa, remonstrating against any changes being made in certain rural routes in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Iowa, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Major William A. Kirk Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, of Sioux City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish War, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Rev. C. A. Holengren and other citizens of Boxholm, Iowa, praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Society of Friends, of West Branch, Iowa, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., praying that an appropriation of \$2,000,000 be made to carry on the construction work of the Alaska railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Swedish Lutheran Bethlehem Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the placing of an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. KERN presented a memorial of the Society of Friends, of New London, Ind., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented a petition of the Business and Professional Men's Association of St. Albans, Vt., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McLEAN presented petitions of White Cross Council, No. 13, Knights of Columbus, of Norwich; of Local Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Norwich; of Court Sachem, No. 94, Friends of America, of Norwich; and of Court Quinebaug, No. 128, Friends of America, of Norwich, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to civil-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Sound View, Conn., praying for universal peace, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Westbrook and Clinton, in the State of Connecticut, praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Drug Club of New Haven, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to fix a standard price for trade-marked and patented articles, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 22) to promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 20) thereon.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 21) thereon.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 1409. A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla. (Rept. No. 23); and S. 2409. A bill to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio (Rept. No. 22).

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2266) to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 24) thereon.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS TUG FORK, BIG SANDY RIVER.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (S. 1773) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Kermit, W. Va., and I submit a report (No. 19) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RURAL CREDITS (H. DOC. NO. 494).

Mr. HOLLIS. Mr. President, I desire to present a report from the Joint Committee on Rural Credits, which was created by act of Congress last spring.

The joint committee divided into two subcommittees, a Committee on Personal Rural Credits and a Committee on Land Mortgage. The Subcommittee on Land Mortgage has made its report to the full committee and has recommended a bill. The full committee has adopted the report of the subcommittee, and I submit the report and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The report has been already printed in the RECORD of yesterday's proceedings, on pages 453 to 455. It has also been printed as a House document, and I therefore do not ask to have it printed as a Senate document. There will doubtless be a large demand for it, and later I may ask to have a reprint ordered.

Since the subject is up, I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to introduce the bill on land mortgage at the present time and have it referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill (S. 2986) to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government

depositories and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. HOLLIS. The joint committee hopes that it will be able a little later in the session to recommend a bill on personal credits, but the time has been so absorbed in preparing the bill submitted to-day on land mortgage that it would like further time. It does not ask for a further appropriation.

I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution which I introduce to extend the time for filing the final report from this committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think that it is necessary to enact a joint resolution. Is there any reason why it should be done?

Mr. HOLLIS. The committee considered that question, and some members of the committee thought it might be necessary and others thought it might not, and in order that there might be no question the committee authorized and requested me to introduce the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no necessity for it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 62) extending the time for filing the final report of the Joint Committee of Congress to Investigate Rural Credits was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the time of the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress appointed pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, be, and is hereby, extended for four months from the passage hereof in which to file a final report as required by the said act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 2853) granting a pension to Howard Atkinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEE of Maryland:

A bill (S. 2854) to authorize the closing of part of Forty-first Street NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 2855) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Lindy (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2856) granting a pension to Mary L. Cline (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2857) authorizing the issuance of patent to the heirs of James Longmire; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2858) granting a pension to Ann L. Elliott;

A bill (S. 2859) granting an increase of pension to Van Ogle;

A bill (S. 2860) granting an increase of pension to Millie M. Ball (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2861) granting an increase of pension to William H. Merritt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2862) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. O'Heron (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2863) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Cadle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2864) granting an increase of pension to Luther H. Palmer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2865) granting an increase of pension to William A. Willard (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 2866) granting an increase of pension to Daniel K. Cummings; and

A bill (S. 2867) granting an increase of pension to James M. Crossman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 2868) to amend article 2 of the agreement with the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, concluded February 25, 1896, and accepted, ratified, and confirmed in the act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321, 358, 360); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.



A bill (S. 2869) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2870) for the relief of Alfred Cluff, Orson Cluff, Henry E. Norton, William B. Ballard, Elijah Hancock, Susan R. Saline, Oscar Mann, Celia Thayne, William Cox, Theodore Farley, Adelaide Laxton, Clara L. Tenney, George M. Adams, Charlotte Jensen, and Sophia Huff; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2871) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Allred (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 2872) granting an increase of pension to William L. Mayden (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2873) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Graham (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2874) granting a pension to Parthenia Mattingly (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2875) granting an increase of pension to William Hall (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2876) granting an increase of pension to John Lynn (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 2877) granting an increase of pension to George Dallison; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

A bill (S. 2878) for the relief of the legal representative of C. H. Mastin, deceased, surviving partner of the firm of Levert & Mastin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANE:

A bill (S. 2879) creating a commission of five persons, to be known as the United States Commission for Enduring Peace, whose purpose it shall be to aid in bringing about enduring peace at the earliest possible moment; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 2880) for the relief of Martin V. Parmer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2881) for the relief of James D. Watts; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2882) granting a pension to Minnie Anderson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 2883) for the relief of Leonore M. Sorsby (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 2884) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Curtis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 2885) permitting the erection of statues in Sixteenth Street, sometimes called The Avenue of the Presidents (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 2886) for the relief of James Ferrell; and

A bill (S. 2887) for the relief of William H. Manning; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2888) for the relief of David Porter Haseltine (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2889) for the relief of John Ogden (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2890) for the relief of R. W. Branson (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2891) granting an increase of pension to Christian Howald (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2892) granting an increase of pension to George Lucas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2893) granting a pension to Ellen Temperance Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2894) granting a pension to Henry Taylor (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2895) granting an increase of pension to Bernard Stiver (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2896) granting a pension to Fred M. Livingston (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2897) granting an increase of pension to David Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2898) granting a pension to Sarah Higgins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2899) granting a pension to Esther L. Johns (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2900) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Miller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2901) granting an increase of pension to Henry Mott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2902) granting a pension to Clara C. Watson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2903) granting an increase of pension to Christian Hildebrand (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2904) granting an increase of pension to Carrie S. Cross (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2905) granting an increase of pension to Charles Riggs (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2906) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Booher (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2907) granting an increase of pension to James Hawkins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2908) granting an increase of pension to Anthony J. Sansoni (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2909) granting an increase of pension to William T. Cowan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2910) granting an increase of pension to Willis Mills (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2911) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Ruch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2912) granting a pension to Lenora Royal (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2913) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Atkinson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2914) granting an increase of pension to Hugh S. Ryan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2915) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Pickett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2916) granting an increase of pension to James M. Friels (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2917) granting a pension to Elvira Lightner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2918) granting an increase of pension to Richard Brookins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2919) granting an increase of pension to Abraham T. Casey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2920) granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Pelton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2921) granting a pension to Alice Browning (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2922) granting an increase of pension to William C. Worthen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2923) granting an increase of pension to Williamson R. Barton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2924) granting a pension to Mary A. Hanks (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2925) granting an increase of pension to Harrison White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2926) granting a pension to Daisy D. Knox (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2927) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Taylor (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2928) granting a pension to Lyman E. Tibbits (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2929) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Brandon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2930) granting a pension to John T. Peet (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2931) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Waller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2932) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Quackenbush (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2933) granting a pension to John F. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2934) granting a pension to William W. Peyton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2935) granting a pension to Emma Ridenour (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2936) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Sparling (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2937) granting a pension to Mary J. Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2938) granting a pension to Mary M. Dickson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2939) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Hatton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2940) granting an increase of pension to Arthur M. Phillips (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2941) granting an increase of pension to George W. Jackson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2942) granting an increase of pension to Isaac R. Johnson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2943) granting an increase of pension to Missouri A. Purdy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2944) granting an increase of pension to Burton Vanhook (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2945) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Woolf (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2946) granting an increase of pension to Columbus Walton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2947) granting an increase of pension to Henry Moullenhour (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2948) granting an increase of pension to William E. Chappell (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2949) granting a pension to Rose A. Mooney (now Reed) (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2950) granting a pension to Herman Johnson, alias Herman Cline (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2951) granting a pension to Williamson S. Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2952) granting an increase of pension to John Woods (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2953) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Trueblood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2954) granting a pension to Harry B. Helm (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2955) granting an increase of pension to George W. Holdson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2956) granting a pension to Madeline Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2957) granting an increase of pension to John Penrod (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2958) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Emmerson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2959) granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Gibson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2960) granting a pension to Paul F. Busch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2961) granting an increase of pension to Jerry Nichols (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2962) granting an increase of pension to Adam Pulley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2963) granting a pension to Hannah R. Pearce (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2964) granting an increase of pension to George C. Warrick (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2965) granting an increase of pension to James Mosier (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 2966) granting an increase of pension to Josephine C. Allyn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2967) granting an increase of pension to Lillie N. Babbitt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2968) granting an increase of pension to Diantha A. Batting (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2969) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Chappell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2970) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Cliff (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2971) granting an increase of pension to Ann Corey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2972) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2973) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Day (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2974) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Fairbanks (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2975) granting a pension to Mary Gaffney (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2976) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Hart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2977) granting an increase of pension to George A. Howard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2978) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Matteson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2979) granting a pension to Julia L. Nichols (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2980) granting a pension to Emily D. Farrow Platt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2981) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Rix (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2982) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Sweet (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2983) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Watson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2984) granting a pension to Maria C. Wheeler (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2985) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Woodworth (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 2987) to establish a University Board in the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 2988) to repeal section 13 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen, etc.," approved March 4, 1915 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2989) for the investigation and control of the white pine blister rust (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 2990) for the relief of certain Army officers and their next of kin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAULSBURY:

A bill (S. 2991) for improving the defenses of the coasts and industrial centers of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, for increasing their commerce and reducing transportation cost on the Atlantic seaboard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 2992) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 2993) to establish a fish hatchery in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 2994) to purchase a painting of the Battle of Gettysburg (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 2995) for the relief of the heirs of Paul Norton; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2996) granting an increase of pension to Milton P. Julian (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 2997) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2998) for the relief of the estate of David B. Landis, deceased, and the estate of Jacob F. Sheaffer, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2999) granting a pension to Robert M. McCormick; to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. THOMAS. I introduce a bill and ask that it be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (S. 3000) to amend the Constitution of the United States was read twice, by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A bill (S. 3000) to amend the Constitution of the United States.

*Be it enacted, etc., That the Constitution of the United States be amended as follows:*

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"SECTION 1. Polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall not exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3001) to supplement the act of June 22, 1910, entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands," and acts amendatory of and supplemental thereto; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3002) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. PHELAN:

A bill (S. 3003) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the establishment of a naval and aviation academy on the Pacific coast of the United States within 150 miles of San Francisco, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 3004) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Alamosa, Colo.;

A bill (S. 3005) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Lamar, Colo.; and

A bill (S. 3006) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Salida, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.



A bill (S. 3007) for the relief of the city of Pueblo, Colo.;  
 A bill (S. 3008) for the relief of Lewis B. Brasher; and  
 A bill (S. 3009) for the relief of the widow of Joseph C. Akin; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3010) for the relief of Michael J. Coughlin;  
 A bill (S. 3011) for the relief of Anna Falls; and  
 A bill (S. 3012) for the relief of Elizabeth T. Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3013) for the relief of Samuel J. Morgan; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 3014) granting an increase of pension to Sada Gleason;

A bill (S. 3015) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Hodges;

A bill (S. 3016) granting an increase of pension to John F. Kline;

A bill (S. 3017) granting a pension to Leora L. Macarey;

A bill (S. 3018) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Nye Phelps; and

A bill (S. 3019) granting an increase of pension to Henry Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3020) waiving the age limit for admission to the Medical Corps of the United States Navy in the case of John B. Bostick; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3021) empowering the Supreme Court of the United States to promulgate uniform rules for preparing and printing the records for all appellate courts and to fix fees and charges in connection therewith; and

A bill (S. 3022) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and as amended thereafter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3023) to emancipate from certain disabilities children who have judgments of conviction for crime of record against them in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 3024) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 3025) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3026) to establish the Cabinet National Park in the county of Lincoln, State of Montana; and

A bill (S. 3027) granting to the city of Billings, Mont., certain lands for public park purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3028) to place certain officers of the Army on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3029) granting an increase of pension to Roswell B. Van Wagenen;

A bill (S. 3030) granting a pension to George Walters;

A bill (S. 3031) granting an increase of pension to William Horrigan; and

A bill (S. 3032) granting a pension to Charles H. Lufkin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 3035) granting lands to Hot Springs Lodge, No. 62, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hot Springs, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3036) for the relief of the heirs of William H. Harvey, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3037) granting an increase of pension to Zora W. Elder (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 3038) to amend section 240 of the act approved March 4, 1909, being an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3039) granting a pension to Lizzie Noland (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3040) granting a pension to Fred F. Bennett (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3041) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Smille (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

(By request.) A bill (S. 3042) to appoint J. D. Nevin a second lieutenant on the active list of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3043) to add certain forest lands to the Santiam National Forest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3044) to establish game sanctuaries in national forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

A bill (S. 3045) for the relief of James G. Royse (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3046) for the relief of Mary J. McLaughlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3047) for the relief of Charles Leon; and

A bill (S. 3048) for the relief of Simon Caro; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3049) to provide for certain changes and additions to the public building at Salem, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3050) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hathaway (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3051) granting an increase of pension to Amos H. Hampton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3052) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Bender (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3053) granting a pension to John H. Biever (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 3054) to amend an act approved March 4, 1915, abolishing the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in certain cases involving claims against the United States for property destroyed or appropriated by the Federal Army during the Civil War; and

A bill (S. 3055) to provide for the appointment of clerks of the courts of the United States, to fix their terms of office and compensation, and require them to make reports of funds received and disbursed by them, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3056) for the relief of Alice Evelyn Mabry Hazen, Lawrence C. Mabry, Herbert S. Mabry, Churchwell Mabry, and William Deaderick; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3057) granting an increase of pension to William C. Doak; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 3058) to establish the Sawtooth National Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3059) to accept a deed of gift or conveyance from the Lincoln Farm Association, a corporation, to the United States of America, of land near the town of Hodgenville, county of Larue, State of Kentucky, embracing the homestead of Abraham Lincoln and the log cabin in which he was born, together with the memorial hall inclosing the same; and further, to accept an assignment or transfer of an endowment fund of \$50,000 in relation thereto; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 3060) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Tousley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 3061) granting an increase of pension to Charles Leeder; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 3063) granting a pension to Mary E. Corson;

A bill (S. 3064) granting an increase of pension to Abraham F. Carey;

A bill (S. 3065) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Lincoln;

A bill (S. 3066) granting an increase of pension to James A. McConkey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3067) granting an increase of pension to Sallie A. Hawks (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3068) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Lyon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 3069) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved March 4, 1915; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. GRONNA:

(By request.) A bill (S. 3070) confirming all conveyances of Indian allotments heretofore made, and confirming the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, and fixing a period of time within which an action must be instituted by any claimant

to avoid such conveyance and approval by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3071) to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors into the Territory of Hawaii and to prohibit the manufacture and sale of such liquors therein; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A bill (S. 3072) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Holz (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CATRON:

A bill (S. 3073) for the relief of Mahlom Brown; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3074) to correct the military record of A. W. Suduth; and

A bill (S. 3075) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Richard R. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3076) granting an increase of pension to Dolores Lucero de Salaz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 3077) to amend section 914, chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes of the United States of 1878, relating to the judiciary; and

A bill (S. 3078) providing for service of subpoenas for witnesses in the district courts of the United States in addition to the methods now provided by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 3080) granting an increase of pension to Lucie B. Kasson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3081) providing for extended leave of absence to superannuated employees in the Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 3082) for the relief of certain officers of the Army and Navy in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 3083) to provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

A bill (S. 3084) to correct the military record of Daniel Graeber; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3085) granting a pension to Ed Sweeney;

A bill (S. 3086) granting a pension to Caroline Decker;

A bill (S. 3087) granting a pension to Jeanette Jenkins;

A bill (S. 3088) granting a pension to Cora J. Swavely;

A bill (S. 3089) granting a pension to L. H. Fowler;

A bill (S. 3090) granting an increase of pension to William Colpetzer;

A bill (S. 3091) granting a pension to Harry H. Gaither;

A bill (S. 3092) granting a pension to Samuel Wilson;

A bill (S. 3093) granting an increase of pension to Thomas N. Miles;

A bill (S. 3094) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Stutzman;

A bill (S. 3095) granting an increase of pension to John McGuire;

A bill (S. 3096) granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor;

A bill (S. 3097) granting a pension to Jennie H. Weible;

A bill (S. 3098) granting an increase of pension to David Trutt;

A bill (S. 3099) granting a pension to Caroline Chambers; and

A bill (S. 3100) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Ehrhart (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 3101) authorizing the Secretary of War to extend the lease issued under the act of August 23, 1912, entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Co. a tract of land in the Fort Keogh Military Reservation, in the State of Montana, and for a right of way thereto for the removal of gravel and ballast material; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3102) granting a pension to Rachel R. Gwyn (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3103) granting a pension to Mary E. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 3104) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 3105) to amend section 3244, chapter 3, title 35, Revised Statutes of the United States so as to prohibit the issuance of Government licenses in States prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3106) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Harrison (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3107) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Conner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3108) granting an increase of pension to Wesley De Sart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3109) granting an increase of pension to William Weigh (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3110) granting an increase of pension to John P. Martin (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3111) granting an increase of pension to Charles Mallatte (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 3112) granting a pension to Emer A. Robbins (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3113) granting an increase of pension to Norman B. Stacy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FALL:

A bill (S. 3114) creating the Mescalero National Park, in New Mexico, and providing for the allotment of certain lands in severalty to the Mescalero Apache Indians; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3115) granting a pension to Juan Miguel Archuleta (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3116) granting a pension to George D. Penland (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3117) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Lewis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 3118) for relief of settlers on State swamp lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3119) to reimburse the State of Minnesota for timber sold from its lands by the Department of the Interior; and

A bill (S. 3120) for the relief of Michael Flaherty, guardian of John Flaherty, claimant (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3121) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Litchfield, Minn., two condemned bronze or brass cannon; and

A bill (S. 3122) to correct the military record of Bernard Cavanaugh (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3123) granting an increase of pension to Severn L. Parks; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 3124) for the relief of the heirs of Mahaly Fields, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3125) granting an increase of pension to Emma Newmyer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3126) granting a pension to John S. Allison (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 3127) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to construct an addition to, and to install an elevator in, the post-office building at Portsmouth, N. H.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 3128) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 3129) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 3130) granting certain lands to school district No. 56, Klickitat County, Wash., and authorizing the issuance of patent therefor; and

A bill (S. 3131) validating and confirming conveyances of lands made by allottees on the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3132) providing for the homestead entry of certain lands in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3133) to authorize the county commissioners of Pend Oreille County, Wash., to construct a bridge across the Pend Oreille River at or near the town of Metaline Falls; to the Committee on Commerce.



A bill (S. 3134) for the survey and construction of a public highway from Cedar Creek Forest Ranger Station in Skamania County, Wash., to Guler post office in Klickitat County, Wash.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 3135) increasing pensions of widows of the Civil War; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 3136) granting an increase of pension to James McKinney (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 3137) to reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio, lost by conflicting grants made under the authority of the United States; to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

A bill (S. 3138) granting an increase of pension to Florence K. Patterson; and

A bill (S. 3139) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DU PONT:

A bill (S. 3140) granting an increase of pension to George Clifton; and

A bill (S. 3141) granting an increase of pension to Anna S. Weaver; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 3142) granting an increase of pension to Orrin A. Johnson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3143) granting an increase of pension to Helen P. Bonett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 3144) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pend Oreille River, between the towns of Metaline and Metaline Falls, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 3145) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the County of Okanogan, State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3146) for the relief of John Morrow; and

A bill (S. 3147) authorizing the President to appoint John K. Hume a first lieutenant of Cavalry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3148) for the relief of L. H. Phipps; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3149) granting an increase of pension to Ida C. Martin;

A bill (S. 3150) granting a pension to Michael H. Spaulding;

A bill (S. 3151) granting a pension to Guy Beebe;

A bill (S. 3152) granting a pension to Annie Neff; and

A bill (S. 3153) granting an increase of pension to Adam Eckert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 3154) for the relief of David F. Turnbull, alias David Trunbull; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3155) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Rowley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3156) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Kenerson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3157) granting a pension to Ellen Lambert (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3158) granting a pension to John Tracy Edson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 3159) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Liberty, in the State of New York; and

A bill (S. 3160) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monticello, in the State of New York; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3161) providing for the retirement of Col. David L. Brainard, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3162) for the relief of Carl Anderson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3163) granting an increase of pension to Celestine Lacy (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3164) granting an increase of pension to Sarah R. Anderson; and

A bill (S. 3165) granting an increase of pension to Ernest Dichman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK:

A bill (S. 3166) for the relief of Andrew Spence; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 3167) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls; and

A bill (S. 3168) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 3169) to pay the balance due to depositors in the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 3170) granting a pension to Fannie H. Maffitt;

A bill (S. 3171) granting an increase of pension to William H. Beal;

A bill (S. 3172) granting a pension to William D. Harrington; and

A bill (S. 3173) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Rash; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEWLANDS:

A bill (S. 3174) for the relief of Benjamin F. Spates; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 3175) granting an increase of pension to William Gurnett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 3176) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Kelsey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3177) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Hunt (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3178) granting a pension to Martha E. Bishop (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 3179) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Snipes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 3180) to authorize the appointment of Clarence C. Kress to the grade of captain, United States Army Medical Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3181) for the relief of Mrs. George C. Maynard, widow of George C. Maynard; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3182) granting an increase of pension to Nancy King (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3183) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Hogue (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3184) granting a pension to Mable V. Rake;

A bill (S. 3185) granting a pension to James B. H. McDaniel (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3186) granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. Reid (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3187) granting a pension to Tressie Bratton;

A bill (S. 3188) granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Greene (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3189) granting an increase of pension to William Etheridge (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3190) granting an increase of pension to William Roberts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 61) adopting "The Star Spangled Banner," words by Francis Scott Key and music by Samuel Arnold, as the national anthem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 63) authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a memorial to Alfred Noble (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Library.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 64) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 65) creating a joint commission of Congress to be known as the Joint Commission of Congress to Investigate the Aviation Service of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 66) providing an appropriation to check the inroads of the Missouri River in Clay County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 67) to suspend the final proviso of paragraph 177, Schedule E, of the act of October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 68) giving the consent of the United States for the State of Louisiana to institute suit

against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### BELLIGERENT VESSELS.

Mr. GORE. I introduce a bill and ask that it be read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill (S. 3033) to prohibit the issuance of passports for use on the vessels of a belligerent country was read twice by its title.

Mr. GORE. I introduce a bill and ask that it be read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill (S. 3034) to prohibit belligerent vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers to or from ports in the United States, and to prohibit American and neutral vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers and contraband of war at one and the same time, was read twice by its title.

Mr. GORE. On the suggestion of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] I request unanimous consent that the bills which I have introduced may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. What are the bills, Mr. President?

Mr. GORE. They are both very short bills, I will say to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. LODGE. What reference of the bills is proposed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma asks that the bills be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and that they be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bills referred to are as follows:

A bill (S. 3033) to prohibit the issuance of passports for use on the vessels of a belligerent country.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That any American citizen or other person entitled to receive a passport under the laws of the United States, at the time of making and verifying an application for passport shall also make oath, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, to the effect that he will not during the time for which such passport is issued or renewed travel or accept transportation as a passenger on the vessel of any foreign country or power which shall be at the time in a state of war.

SEC. 2. That when a state of war exists between any two or more foreign powers or countries, no passport shall be authorized or issued by the Secretary of State, or by any person acting for or under him, to any citizen of the United States, or to any person owing allegiance to the United States, until such citizen shall have made oath, as prescribed in the preceding section, that he will not during the time for which such passport is issued or renewed travel or accept transportation as a passenger on any vessel of any foreign power or country which is at the time in a state of war.

SEC. 3. That any such citizen or person falsely making the oath provided for in the first section hereof, or who having taken such oath shall travel or accept transportation as a passenger on any vessel of any such belligerent power or country during the time for which such passport was issued or renewed, except in case of shipwreck or other distress at sea, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. That no person owing allegiance to the United States who shall travel or accept transportation as a passenger with or without a passport on the vessel of any country or power which is at the time in a state of war shall be entitled to the protection of this Government.

SEC. 5. That any employee or officer of the United States whose term of office is not fixed by the Constitution thereof who shall be convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall, in addition to the penalties above described, be removed from office or from the public service.

SEC. 6. That the President shall have the power by proclamation, whenever in his judgment the public peace, interest, or safety will not be jeopardized thereby, to suspend the operation of this act as to the vessels of British Honduras plying exclusively between that country and the United States, and the vessels of the Dominion of Canada plying exclusively between ports and places in the Dominion of Canada and ports and places in the United States, and he shall have power to revoke such proclamation whenever the public peace, interest, or safety require it.

SEC. 7. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect 15 days after the date of its approval by the President.

A bill (S. 3034) to prohibit belligerent vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers to or from ports in the United States, and to prohibit American and neutral vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers and contraband of war at one and the same time.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That it shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel of any foreign country which is in a state of war to bring or transport from any port or place in a foreign country to any port or place in the United States any passenger who is a citizen of the United States, or to receive, accept, or transport from any place or port in the United States to any port or place in any foreign country any passenger who is a citizen of the United States, except when such passenger or person has been rescued from shipwreck or distress at sea. No vessel the master of which has violated the provisions of this section shall be entitled to enter or to clear in any port or place in the United States during the continuance of such war, and the master of any vessel violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel of the United States or for the master of the vessel of any neutral country, while carrying or transporting as a part of such vessel's cargo, any

article defined as contraband of war by this act consigned or destined to any country which is in a state of war, to take, receive, or transport any passenger who is a citizen of the United States from any port or place in the United States to any place or port in any foreign country, or vice versa, and the master of any vessel violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

SEC. 3. Any citizen of the United States who comes into any port or place of the United States as a passenger on the vessel of any foreign country which is in a state of war, except in case of shipwreck or distress at sea, or who shall embark in any port or place of the United States on any such vessel bound for a port or place in any foreign country, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. It shall not be lawful for any citizen of the United States to embark in any vessel of the United States or in any vessel of a neutral country in any port or place of the United States bound for any port or place in any foreign country with knowledge that any part of such vessel's cargo consists of contraband of war consigned or destined, directly or indirectly, to any port or place in any country which is in a state of war. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,500, or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years, or both.

SEC. 5. The amount of the several fines and penalties imposed by any section of this act upon the master of any vessel carrying or bringing any of said passengers, citizens of the United States, for any violation of the provisions of this act shall be liens upon such vessel, and said vessel may be libeled therefor in any district court of the United States where such vessel shall arrive or depart.

SEC. 6. For the purposes of this act contraband of war shall comprise and consist of the following articles, to wit: Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts; projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts; powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war, gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts; clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character; saddle, draft, and pack animals suitable for use in war; articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts; armor plates; warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war; implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Commerce shall have power to prescribe and enforce suitable rules and regulations as to the entry, clearance, and manifests of said vessels, or other matters necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the two bills just introduced seek to accomplish the following objects: First, to prevent the issuance of passports for use on belligerent ships; second, to withdraw protection from American citizens who persist in traveling on the vessels of belligerents; third, to prevent belligerent ships from entering or clearing in ports of the United States if they transport American citizens as passengers to or from such ports; fourth, to prevent American vessels and neutral vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers and contraband of war at one and the same time upon one and the same voyage.

Under existing laws, both national and international, every American citizen has the legal right to travel upon any passenger vessel that sails the sea. He has the legal right, not the moral right, to run the risk of involving this Nation in war and entailing the sacrifice of millions of lives and billions of treasure. So long as this legal right exists it must be defended by our Government at whatever cost. We can not suffer the rights of our citizens to be invaded or violated with impunity. Only the Government of the United States can withdraw or suspend this right without the forfeiture of our prestige and self-respect. I believe the Government should suspend this right. No single citizen should be allowed to run the risk of drenching this Nation in blood merely in order that he may travel upon a belligerent rather than upon a neutral vessel. We have a statute now which provides that under certain circumstances an American citizen expatriates himself and under other circumstances he forfeits the right to the protection of the Government. These precedents justify the proposed legislation. During the Russo-Japanese war Great Britain ordered her subjects not to travel on belligerent ships.

We ordered American citizens to leave Mexico, to leave their homes, their business, and their property. If any American citizen, without regard to his own safety and the safety of his country, persists in traveling upon belligerent instead of neutral vessels, the Government should order him to stop or else oblige him to go at his peril. This action voluntarily taken by our Government would not be incompatible with national honor. To this extent at least pride and patriotism should take counsel of prudence.

The other bill suspends the right of belligerent vessels to enter or clear if they persist in transporting as passengers citizens of the United States and denies clearance alike to American and neutral vessels if they seek to transport American citizens as



passengers and contraband of war as defined by the declaration of London at one and the same time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

Mr. McCUMBER. I introduce a bill to establish volunteer military training camps for high-school students. The bill being upon a subject much under discussion at the present time, I ask unanimous consent that it may be read at length.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read the bill.

The bill (S. 3062) to establish volunteer military training camps for high-school students was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

A bill (S. 3062) to establish volunteer military training camps for high-school students.

Whereas the President of the United States in his last annual message to the Congress has urged the creation of a larger standing Army and a system of military training which will enable the country to bring into active service, in case of emergency, a large army of trained citizens; and

Whereas it has been the policy of this Government, backed by the sentiment of the American people, to maintain a great civil government, whose glory should be in her peaceful achievements rather than in her military prowess—a standard and example to the whole world; and

Whereas militarism, as known and recognized in the Old World, is repugnant to American ideals and independence; and

Whereas any means adopted for the training of our citizens to meet the emergencies of war should never violate the historical policy and sentiment of the country by the creation of a strong military organ, whose chief function should be war, but should seek only to secure capability for service without engendering a desire for military achievements; and

Whereas this training should be of the kind to raise the standard of citizenship in peaceful occupations and should be obtained at a minimum of expenditure, and with as little interference as possible with business pursuits; and

Whereas there were enrolled in the high schools of the United States in the school year of 1913-14 541,486 boys who were generally without occupation of any kind during the summer months; and

Whereas these young men, as a rule, would welcome the out-of-door activities and military training and by such physical training and discipline would be better fitted for their school work as well as their life occupations; and

Whereas, by pursuing this plan of utilizing the otherwise waste time of these pupils during the summer months in military training, we should have in a few years an army of well-trained men of sufficient number to meet the demands of war; and

Whereas it has been demonstrated that in time of war trained medical officers with experience in looking after the health of large bodies of men are a most necessary adjunct to armies: Now, therefore,

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare such abandoned or unoccupied military posts of the country as may, in his judgment, be best fitted for use as military training camps during the months of July and August of each year, where the male high-school students of the United States may be given military training and instruction in the same general manner as is now provided for the training of the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point during the summer months; that any male student of any high school in the United States shall be allowed to enter such camp by complying with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may promulgate, such rules and regulations being framed to include physical, mental, and moral qualifications; and that the Secretary of War is authorized to provide transportation to and from such camps, uniforms, tents and equipment, and all necessary facilities for the care and training in such camps of such high-school students in military tactics; and he shall detail for duty in such camps such officers of the Regular Army, including medical officers, as may be needed to provide suitable superintendence, instruction, and control of such camps; and that the Secretary of War may employ such physicians and surgeons not connected with the military forces of the United States as in his judgment may be necessary to preserve and protect the health of such students while in camp.

The said Secretary of War shall prepare all needful rules and regulations for enlistment of such high-school students for training and for carrying out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That all enlistments shall be voluntary, and no boy under the age of 21 years shall be received without the consent of his parents or guardian.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### RETIREMENT OF CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. POMERENE. I introduce a bill for appropriate reference.

The bill (S. 3079) for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service was read twice by its title.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I am having prepared by an actuary certain tables relative to the expense of the plan provided for in the bill that I have just introduced, as well as the expense which would be incurred by the enactment into law of certain other bills which have from time to time been introduced. Upon the receipt of the tables, I shall ask the privilege of addressing the Senate upon the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice of the Senator from Ohio will be entered, and the bill will be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

#### PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Mr. OWEN. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) for the purpose of making more certain the rules of international law, and for other purposes, was read, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to invite the nations of the world to send delegates as the guests of the United States to meet in international conference in the city of Washington, D. C., on the first Monday in May, of the year 1916, for the purpose of making more certain and properly declaring the rules of international law, proposing means by which such laws may be enforced, and laying the foundations by which the future peace and happiness of the world may be assured through acceptable international agreement.

Each nation shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote, and one additional delegate and vote for each 5,000,000 of inhabitants or major fraction thereof, not exceeding 20 delegates for any nation. Such international conference shall be had with the understanding that the conference shall not deal with the internal policy of any nation, but exclusively with the rules which should govern international intercourse.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I think the joint resolution should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. OWEN. I have made that request, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### AMENDMENT TO URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SMOOT submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$250,000 for the purpose of investigation, treatment, and eradication of rabies in the Rocky Mountain States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### THE JUDICIAL CODE.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (for Mr. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1412) further to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1412) further to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, it will be recalled that toward the close of the last session of Congress a special committee of the Senate was appointed to inquire into certain charges of sinister influences in connection with the so-called ship-purchase bill, the committee being generally referred to as the "Ship-Lobby Committee." I have the honor to submit a report (No. 25) on behalf of the committee.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I submit the views of the minority of the special committee with reference to the matter, and ask that it may be printed in connection with the majority report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that action will be taken.

#### OSAGE RESERVATION LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. OLIVER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 4), which was read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to refrain from making any disposition of such quarter-section units of the lands of the Osage Reservation in the State of Oklahoma as have been developed by the Barnsdall Oil Co. and are now producing oil, save the portions thereof which have been accepted by said company for lease to be made direct to it, until further action thereon by Congress, and that said lands, after the expiration of the term of the existing lease, may continue to be operated by the said sublessee, the money arising from the oil produced therefrom, after payment of expenses and royalty, to be held in a Federal depository to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, pending further action by Congress.

#### FREIGHT EMBARGO AT NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. WALSH. I submit a resolution, which I ask may lie on the table for the present. If it is reached to-morrow, I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks in relation to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana desire to have the resolution read?

Mr. WALSH. I ask that it may be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 43) was read, as follows:

Whereas it is a notorious fact that for weeks there has been a serious congestion of freight in the terminals and yards of all of the trunk-line railroads entering the port of New York City; and Whereas thousands of loaded freight cars have been standing in said yards and terminals and on sidings of said trunk-line railroads, with great damage and injury to business men and shippers of the country, as well as to the railroads themselves; and Whereas all or some of the leading trunk-line railroads have declared embargoes upon further shipments of freight into the port of New York; and

Whereas similar conditions are reported as to other ports, and the situation has become so serious as gravely to menace not only our foreign trade but the domestic trade of the country, manufacturing industries having difficulty in receiving supplies of needed raw materials on the one hand and being unable to make prompt shipments of their finished product on the other; and

Whereas shippers throughout the country are suffering delays, inconvenience, and actual losses because of these conditions; and

Whereas it is asserted that the principal reason for such freight congestion and for such railroad embargoes is the lack of ships to carry on the foreign commerce of the United States; and

Whereas the ocean freight rates even on such ships as are available have increased since the outbreak of the European war from normal to as high as fifteen hundred per cent, thus imposing a serious handicap on the commerce of the United States, such ocean freight rates being so high as to preclude foreign commerce in certain articles of American production; and

Whereas American commerce is to-day dependent almost wholly upon ships of foreign registry; and

Whereas such ships are more or less under the control of their respective governments, which, in turn, are quite naturally employing them primarily for the benefit of their interests regardless of the rights and interests of American commerce; and

Whereas the situation has become so grave that it is imperative that all of the facts shall be developed in order that the problem may be fully understood and dealt with: Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five Members of the Senate be appointed by the President of the Senate, with authority to investigate and report upon the existing freight blockade and embargoes on the trunk-line railroads entering the port of New York City, and other ports where like conditions may be disclosed; the reasons for such blockade and embargoes; the effect of the same upon the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States; the extent to which the same is occasioned by a lack of ocean transportation facilities at and from such ports; the reasons for such insufficient shipping or ocean transportation facilities; the ocean freight rates now being charged as compared with the rates existing at the time of the outbreak of the European war in 1914; the extent to which discriminations are being practiced by shipowners and carriers, as between American products and commodities, and the reasons therefor; and, generally, to investigate the shipping conditions as related to any and all of the ports of the United States and as between said ports and foreign countries. Said special committee is hereby given full power and authority to summon witnesses, to compel the production of books and papers, to employ counsel, and to take any and all steps that may be necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes and objects of this resolution.

Said special committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is further authorized to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with the subject pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and the expenses thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. What is the request of the Senator from Montana in connection with the resolution?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That it lie on the table for the present.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is no objection to the resolution taking that course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, on December 7th last I submitted a resolution, being Senate resolution No. 10, which was ordered to lie over subject to call. I move that the resolution be taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so referred.

#### CONDITION OF JEWS IN COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I submit a resolution which I ask may be read, after which I shall ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 45) was read, as follows:

Whereas in the various countries now engaged in war there are nine millions of Jews, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter, and clothing; and

Whereas millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease and untold suffering; and

Whereas the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this terrible plight of millions of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry for help whenever such an appeal has reached them; Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That, in view of the misery, wretchedness, and hardships which these nine millions of Jews are suffering, the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Jews in the war zones.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there any objection?

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from New Jersey to let the resolution lie on the table until to-morrow.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I feel that there are extenuating circumstances at this particular time for urging this resolution. I feel that there is no race on God Almighty's footstool that has been more persecuted and spat upon than this race of Jews; and yet, during all this time, they

have maintained their dignity and self-respect. The sympathetic heart of the American people all over this land has welled up and overflowed in sympathy for them. In the great city of New York and in very many other cities of this country great meetings have been held expressive of sympathy.

This resolution can take but little time; and it does seem to me that if there ever was a time when sympathy was fitting and apropos, that time is now. Questions of dollars and questions of preparedness, as needed as they may be, it seems to me, all fade and fall into insignificance when it comes to the matter of expressing sympathy over a race stricken as has been the Jewish race.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, of course I join no issue with the Senator on the question of sympathy.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I realize that, sir.

Mr. STONE. I merely asked, for prudential reasons, that the resolution lie on the table until to-morrow morning.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. That is all right. I may say that I quite willingly acquiesce. I know that the Senator's heart is as big as mine and that he is just as sympathetic.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

#### HARDT, VON BERNUTH & CO. AND OTHERS.

Mr. OVERMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 41), which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims:

*Resolved*, That Senate bill No. 1414, providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims of the claims of Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co.; F. A. Straus & Co.; Albert Eckstein; Barthels Manufacturing Co.; Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co.; Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. (a corporation); G. Hirsch's Sons; Ludwig Littauer; Moeller & Littauer; Naday & Fleischer; William Jonas & Co.; Charles E. Hertlein; G. Robison & Co.; G. Robison, Jr.; Paul Puttmann; Imperial Braid Co.; F. B. Vandegrift & Co.; and G. Robison & Son, together with all papers accompanying said bill, be, and is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims to find the facts relating to their claims for refund of import duties paid by them upon artificial silk in excess of the legal duties imposed by law upon artificial silk during the years 1901 to 1909, inclusive, and also to find the conclusions of law and equity applicable to the facts.

#### REPORT ON AERONAUTICS.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 44), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved*, That the appendices to the report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitted with the President's message of December 15, 1915, be printed as a Senate document.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 46), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Woman Suffrage, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and the same are hereby, authorized, during the Sixty-fourth Congress, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page, and to employ such assistants as may be required to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee or under investigation or examination thereby; that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

#### JOHN A. MUSE.

Mr. SWANSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 47), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Whereas John A. Muse was appointed on the United States Senate rolls as a laborer January 16, 1897, at a salary of \$720 a year, and assigned to the Maltby Building as a watchman; and

Whereas in the discharge of his duties the said John A. Muse was injured permanently and was discharged from the service of the Senate during the month of April, 1901: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the said John A. Muse be, and is hereby, placed upon the rolls of the Senate of the United States at the salary he received at the time of his discharge on account of permanent injury sustained while in the service of the Senate.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I desire to give notice of a proposed amendment to the rules.

Mr. PENROSE. I think the amendment ought to be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed amendment.

The Secretary read the proposed amendment, as follows:

*Resolved*, That Rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate shall be amended as follows:

Insert after the paragraph which reads "A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five Senators," a new paragraph to read as follows:

"A Committee on Roads, to consist of 17 Senators, to which shall be referred all proposed legislation relating to the construction and maintenance of roads."

#### ADDRESS BY DR. HUNT.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a very able address delivered by Dr. Thomas Forsyth Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California, before the National Association of



Real Estate Exchanges, of Los Angeles, and before the Farm Management Association at the University of California, August 9, 1915, on the subject of "The relation of a permanent agriculture to social welfare." It is a very important paper, and I ask to have it referred to the Committee on Printing for consideration, with a view that it may be printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have also some hearings which include statements made by Mr. David Lubin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, by certain post-office officials, and by certain representatives of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co., all bearing on a proposal to establish a system partaking somewhat of a combination plan of mail-order houses and incorporation with the Parcel Post System, whereby the producers and consumers of farm products may be brought in direct touch. It is a very important portion of a general scheme for furthering the economic distribution of farm products, and I think it is a matter of great interest to all the people of the country. I ask that the paper be referred to the Committee on Printing, with a view to its publication as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

#### PLAN OF CONSTRUCTIVE DEFENSE.

Mr. WORKS. I have here an article on preparedness and national defense entitled "Invincible America." It is quite an interesting paper and I should like to have it printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the paper was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### INVINCIBLE AMERICA: A PLAN OF CONSTRUCTIVE DEFENSE.

(By Harry G. Traver.)

#### HOW AMERICA CAN HAVE A LARGE ARMY OF TRAINED MEN WITHOUT WASTE OF MEN AND MONEY.

There are two sides to the army question. Peace advocates ask why we should maintain a hundred thousand men in practical idleness, waste their time on useless effort, waste the money spent on their equipment and maintenance, and develop a large class of men who have few ideals except to kill the enemies of their country.

The advocates of a large army ask: How can we be prepared to defend our great country with its thousands of miles of coast line, our cities, and our homes without keeping up a large army and a proper reserve who are trained to fight? How can we, they ask, ignore the fact that great nations call treaties "only scraps of paper"? How can we defend the Monroe doctrine? How can we maintain our national dignity when great disputes arise? How can we defend ourselves from a foreign foe who may land on our shores with a great army when we have barely 50,000 men to-day who could take the field? That number is scarcely larger than a single army corps of the nations now engaged in the death struggle in Europe. As for the protection offered us by the Atlantic Ocean, distances to-day are so short on water that two of the chief naval battles of the present war were fought twice as far away from Europe as the distance across the Atlantic.

All attempts to solve this problem have failed. Thousands of earnest and patriotic men in the State militia and in the Regular Army have labored faithfully against serious difficulties to build up dependable organizations, and in many cases they have succeeded. In the Civil War and in the Spanish-American War there were units which performed wonderful services. But there has been a tremendous change in the conditions of warfare since that time. To send a small army of militia who are unaccustomed to the hardships of war against the seasoned and well-trained troops of other great nations would be nothing less than criminal slaughter. To send the Regular Army is out of the question, as it contains at present only 86,000 men in all, most of whom are necessary to defend the insular possessions and to man the fortifications and Army posts.

Now, the Regular Army already costs \$100,000,000 per year, or \$1,160 per year per man, which is from two to four times the cost per man of the army of any other nation. The militia, too, is very expensive, though it is not completely trained nor equipped for active service. To increase the Regular Army and the militia to what is considered adequate size, and to place each in a proper condition for service, will cost this country at least \$400,000,000 per year, or more than any other country on earth. To remedy the existing defects and to meet the needs of the United States for an adequate army without wasting a dollar or a man is the object of the new system here offered.

The new system consists simply in developing on a large scale the method found so successful in building the great Panama Canal, namely, place the great reclamation projects, the great road-building schemes, the great Mississippi River improvement, and other great and much-needed public works under the control of the United States Army Engineers. Give these engineers an army of young men who can handle a pick and shovel, live in the open, drive mules, load wagons, operate motor trucks, and do such work and live such a life as that required of a soldier. That the Army Engineers built and completed successfully and economically the greatest engineering feat of modern times at Panama, after other agencies had failed, is sufficient proof that they are equal to this new task. At Panama it was necessary to hire foreign labor on account of the climate, but in this country the common soldier can do all of the work.

Soldiers will be enlisted with this end in view from the very start. They will constitute a vast industrial army under the control of the War Department; there will be important work for every man from the officer down to the rawest recruit; and all the men being profitably employed, it will be possible to maintain an army of 500,000 or more with a mere fraction of the loss and waste that is common under our present system.

These men will be enlisted for a period of several years. The pay and other conditions will be made attractive enough to get sufficient good men and no more. The work will be conducted under the regular discipline of the Army. The men will live in portable houses or camps at the various places where the work is being done throughout the country. The outdoor work and life will tend to harden the men to the life of a soldier. Every day an hour or more will be devoted to drill and other military training. On Saturdays extensive maneuvers will be practiced. Here, then, in a nutshell is the scheme which will train a million men in a few years at very little more expense than the cost of the great engineering works on which the men are employed.

That a limited amount of practical but thorough training is very effective in time of war was proven by the experience of the Germans a century ago. In 1809 the Germans were crushed by Napoleon, who forced them to agree to limit their army thereafter to 42,000 men. Germany kept her word, but cleverly arranged her system so that the men only served for a short time and then gave place to others. Thousands upon thousands were put through the army quickly, and out again, till Germany soon had a vast array of trained men ready to help accomplish the downfall of Napoleon in 1815.

The great public works herein contemplated are such as have been discussed and advocated for many years. We Americans have a tremendous country, yet there is not to-day a single highway extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific worthy of the name. The roads of the West and of the South are abominable. Even in the East, where millions have been spent on roads in recent years, only the main thoroughfares are suitable for modern traffic. The annual losses due to bad roads in America run into millions and millions of dollars. The days of the motor truck and the automobile are here. Farmers, truckmen, and business men all over this country are crying out for better roads. So far there has been but feeble answer. To build these roads will cost thousands of millions. There is no agency so capable for this great task as the National Government. Road building by the various counties and States has resulted to-day in a heterogeneous system of roads of all kinds and in all conditions, which are in most cases supervised by politicians who have little knowledge of road engineering, and, in consequence, the work has been turned over in many cases to selfish contractors, whose business it is to get enormous profits and put into the roads as little as possible of material and labor. The idea of making a road that would be durable for years to come is of no interest to them. There are engineers in the United States Army who can build roads as fine as any of the world. They are not handicapped by political affiliations. They are not burdened with a selfish desire to squeeze out the profit of a fat contractor. They are governed by the ironclad rule of Army discipline. The simple, practical, and economical solution of the highway problem is to turn it over to the United States Army.

The Mississippi and Ohio River systems call for effective and immediate improvement. The direct annual loss from floods runs into millions, to say nothing of tremendous indirect losses to trade and transportation. This great work will cost at least \$500,000,000. The present annual losses would more than pay the interest on the entire cost of the work. The territory involved covers many States. No State can or should undertake it. It is outside the field of private enterprise. The National Government alone has the necessary authority and the financial ability to handle it. Much of the work which has been done up to date has been done as a political sop to the various sections through which these rivers pass. The work should be taken out of politics and turned over to the United States Army engineers. If they do as well as they did at the Panama, the whole Nation will rejoice.

The great reclamation projects have proved the ability of the United States Government to carry on great works of this character. During 10 years the area of irrigated land in this country was doubled, largely through these Government irrigation systems. Who knows what might be accomplished if the Army were put into this field for 20 years? This work should be continued and enlarged by the industrial army.

There are other great works needing attention, though not quite so urgent. The inland coastwise canal along the Atlantic seaboard, the draining of the vast swamp areas, the improvement of the national forests, and the building of the new Government railway in Alaska can all be done by the new army.

Not only can the National Government do this work efficiently, but by purchasing supplies in enormous quantities it can do the work more economically than the small contractors can in local districts.

What kind of an army will this system produce? It must necessarily produce the best army in the world. No army in history has been so effective as the army composed of citizen soldiers when they were properly trained and physically able to endure the hardships of war. Our new industrial army will be an efficient force, well trained, always mobilized, always ready. It will be made up of hearty young fellows, accustomed to hard life in the open. They can stand the rain and snow, the cold and heat. They will be accustomed to the use of pick and shovel, to earthworks, to concrete construction, to motor trucks, automobile tractors, and other machinery. They will be used to discipline, to working in squads, both large and small units. They will develop individual initiative. They will be accustomed to being shifted about from place to place, to hard physical labor, to hard foot and leg work, and to carrying necessary equipment. The officers will be men who can really command, who as foremen, superintendents, and managers of departments have seen real field service. They will be officers who can take responsibility and who have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.

This army will be put through military drill an hour or more every day except Sunday. On Saturday it will practice field maneuvers and once each year it will take part in large units in operations on a large scale. There will be an educational department, wherein the men can study certain fundamental things necessary to the ideal life of a soldier. This will include hygiene, first aid to the injured, geography, horsemanship, motor-truck driving, track laying, bridge work, and military tactics.

A man who can successfully drive a motor truck in building a wagon road would make an ideal man to drive the same truck in time of war. The ability to get there promptly under adverse conditions and to keep his truck moving properly are the requirements in each case. The same may be said of handling teams, wagons, and supplies. A man who can dig ditches and drains for roads and culverts can dig trenches. Battles are not always fought on macadamized roads. They are more likely to be fought on rain-soaked fields, over ditches, hills and valleys, through ice and snow, across streams, and through difficulties in general more like those of the road builder than anything else. Battles are never fought on the dance floor of a regimental armory, nor on the well-kept lawns of an army post. It is said the life of a horse or a motor truck



in the present European war is often not more than a week, and that at the beginning of the war this was often due to carelessness in handling or to the inability of inexperienced men to make slight adjustments. How foolish it is, then, to put trucks in charge of any but men trained to handle them in actual service.

The men of our industrial army would travel about the country more or less and would become familiar with the climate, topography, local customs, and other conditions of the different sections of the country, so that in time of invasion there would be officers and men in every regiment familiar with the physical difficulties to be met with, and they would avoid such disasters as those of history which were caused by ignorance of local conditions. Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow and his defeat at Waterloo would not have happened to our industrial army.

The soldiers of this army will be paid better wages than the present Regular Army, and they will earn the money. Their food and other supplies will be suitable for men doing hard physical labor and living out of doors. Their houses will be portable structures, quickly moved from place to place. No more Army posts should be built like the present establishments, except to be used as places of storage for Army supplies.

What would be the mental and moral development of these men? Better than at present. Men who are engaged in a great enterprise will have a higher sense of self-esteem and a greater personal interest in their work than they have if they spend their time in the ordinary monotonous routine of army life. Unfortunately there has often been a prejudice against the soldier in uniform in time of peace. Congress even passed a law in 1911 forbidding discrimination against the uniformed soldier by theaters and other places of entertainment. When these men are engaged on great public works and paid reasonable wages they will be respected and esteemed as highly in time of peace as in time of war.

Under the old system men often find it difficult to get work after their discharge from the Army, because their whole life in the service has made them unadapted either by experience or disposition to work in civil life. Under the new system the men will gain practical knowledge of many useful trades. Regular habits of industry and the rigid discipline of their training will make them the best and most efficient workers for civil life. Employers are always seeking men who have such habits and training at good wages.

A great national reserve will develop from this army. Men should serve in the Regular Army for the period of their enlistment, and they may then reenlist at advanced pay or be retired to the first reserve, which will meet yearly for the maneuvers. They will have their expenses paid during this meeting and will be paid for their time. The reserve is subject to call only in time of war. After serving for a period of years in the first reserve, they will then be retired to the second reserve, which is not called out unless the first reserve is inadequate.

This system need not be installed all at once. Like the rural free delivery, it can be started on a small scale and increased gradually till it supersedes the present Army.

The individual States may keep their present system of militia till the National Army is well established and work progressing on many projects. They will then either abandon the State militia entirely or copy the National Army for State use.

Some work will be done in every State, but only as part of a comprehensive plan wherever and whenever most needed and according to plans worked out under the efficient eyes of the Army Engineers; not in the extravagant fashion of the annual river and harbor appropriations. Thus will be found a solution of the old pork-barrel system from which most of our Congressmen will be glad to get away, if it can be done gracefully. Here is their chance.

A balance wheel to national industry can be created out of this industrial army. The time is now here when something more effective than the present methods must be provided to cope with the problem of the unemployed during periods of business depression. The new army system offers a practical solution, for the same reason that it solves the problems of great public improvements, namely, because only the National Government is large enough to handle the proposition.

A watch needs a balance wheel to make its movements regular. Likewise a clock needs a pendulum. A waterworks needs a reservoir to conserve the supply over periods of plenty and scarcity. A farmer provides barns and feed to carry his stock over periods of nonproduction. A successful business house keeps on hand or in bank a reserve supply of cash to protect it during periods of reduced income. But a great Nation with 90,000,000 of people has never taken the trouble to provide a practical method of absorbing its surplus labor during slack times, nor thought it worth while to care for the idle human beings who must be fed and sheltered no matter whether employed or not.

When the stock or bonds of a reputable corporation are offered too freely on the stock exchange or fall a few points in price, there is started a buying movement which "supports the market" and takes up the surplus stock. When the country produces more wheat than can be consumed at home, it is "absorbed" by Europe. When an American corporation produces more steel or harvesters, sewing machines, or watches than can be sold in the home market, they are "dumped abroad." But when a financial crisis arises which destroys the confidence of business men the country over, nearly everybody gets scared, people stop buying goods they can do without, trade falls off, employees are discharged by the hundreds, and wages fall in many industries. There is then a surplus of labor.

Unfortunately there is no support to the labor market; it can not be "absorbed" by Europe; it can not be "dumped abroad." It can not even be stored in warehouses like surplus cotton and corn. Surplus labor is a living, moving, breathing reality different from all other commodities. It is composed of human beings who must eat and sleep and be clothed, and though we have devised systems for disposing of every other kind of surplus, all efforts to take care of the surplus labor have proved fruitless.

As the new reserve banking system was devised to provide a balance wheel for the money market by providing an elastic currency during varying business conditions, so the industrial army can be made to balance the labor market. This operation is very simple. Congress, or the President, or the War Department should have power during bad industrial periods of increasing the industrial army by new recruits in a special class, who are enlisted for only a short period, perhaps one year. The number of men taken in this way should be limited only by the extent of the business depression and the consequent labor surplus. It might rise as high as half a million men, but would probably never do so. These men should always receive the regular military training and should be put in the national reserve after their term of enlistment

expires. They may be released from service in less than one year if the regular industries of the country demand them sooner.

Most of the unemployed are single men, which makes them especially adapted to this system. Employers usually aim to keep their oldest, steadiest, and best men even during dull times, and this includes men generally with families. Even married men will be better off to join the army temporarily than to starve or accept charity. They will be fed, clothed, and housed in the army and all of their wages can be sent home to their families, whom they can visit often, as they will not be far from them.

Only a small number of men will probably be taken into the army during a depression. The mere fact that the army is ready to employ them is sufficient. When the Government puts its stamp on a paper dollar few people ever take it to the Treasury to have it redeemed. The mere fact that the Government is ready to redeem it is sufficient. So with labor. When the Government stands ready to redeem or employ every man who applies, few will apply. Why? Simply because employers will know that the sale of their products will not decrease through bad business, and therefore they will keep their employees themselves.

The wages of this special army would not be so high as to keep them out of the regular industries when the period of depression is passed. It would be a simple matter to employ them all, as the Army engineers would always have projects under way scattered over the entire country on which many extra men could be used economically. In case of a mere local disturbance the work can be provided only in that particular section. The money for this special operation would come from bond issues. During industrial depressions much money is withdrawn by timid persons from the various channels of trade and either hoarded or put into postal savings banks or similar places. This money could be at such times invested in Government bonds, and through the expenditures on the special industrial army it would at once flow back into the channels of business.

Here, then, is the balance wheel for labor. All the men who want work and can not find it elsewhere can find it in the army. If these men do not stop earning, they likewise will not stop consuming. Where there is no stoppage of consumption there can be little stoppage of production. Therefore, the hesitating wheels of industry will revolve and confidence will be quickly restored. If there is unlimited demand for wheat, the price of wheat will not decline below a certain point. So, if there is an unlimited demand ready to absorb the surplus labor, wages will not decline below a certain level, neither will business men become frightened by a financial crisis. They will know if all the men in the country are continually employed that the consuming public is ever and always practically unchanged. They will know if the materials and supplies used in one industry are decreased that there will be a corresponding increase in other lines, for the total number of workers in the whole country will not be allowed to decrease.

How much self-respect and manliness will be saved to the workers themselves can not be measured in dollars and cents. The army may in this way absorb the men who might otherwise become part of the flotsam and jetsam of city and town out of a job and out of a home. It will keep them out of soup houses and lodging houses. It will keep them from becoming vagabonds or charity applicants. It will give them self-respecting work and pay them decent wages for it, better wages, in fact, than are often paid in some industries. Their work will be efficient and effective under the discipline of trained officers and according to well-defined plans of the Army engineers. There could be no better work found for men who have lost their grip or lost their jobs than a year under the discipline of the industrial army.

Labor unions will receive practical help from this system, especially those comprising labor which is poorly paid and which is most affected by periods of depression and by competition of cheap labor. The new system will tend to establish a minimum wage, though not in the way usually intended and with none of the possible ill effects of a minimum wage law. Employers will profit as well, for if there are no unemployed, the purchasing power of the public will be unimpaired and there can be no long and serious depressions in business, such as cripple and ruin many an employer at present.

Suppose it does cost a few hundred millions to operate this system and thereby avert the consequence of a financial panic. The money will all go into legitimate public improvements which are worth all that they cost, national industries will be saved from a long period of stagnation, and there will be a great saving to charity; but the greatest benefit of all, which can not be measured in money, will be the self-respect and habit of industry which will be saved or created for the thousands of men who would otherwise become recipients of charity.

To sum up the advantages of this new army system, it will—

1. Provide an adequate standing army.
2. Provide a suitable trained reserve.
3. Improve the morale of the soldier.
4. Build up our great public works.
5. Fit the soldier for conditions of war.
6. Provide for surplus labor in hard times.
7. Relieve one of the causes of depression.
8. Retain the self-respect of the unemployed.
9. Give the American people value received for every dollar spent on the army.

This, then, is the new American army. Their weapons are not weapons of death, but picks and shovels, hammers and drills; the tools of thrift and industry, the instruments of peace. They are conquerors not of men but of the great forces of nature. Soldiers not of battle but soldiers of the great common good. How every American bosom will swell with pride at the sight of such an army. The pride of every American in the Panama Canal will be reflected and reechoed in every great highway and river from coast to coast. And when the time comes, if it does come, to repel a foreign foe, these men will be fitted by their training and experience to fight for their country as well as any army that every took the field.

GENERAL NAVY BOARD (S. DOC. NO. 231).

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the report of the General Board, Department of the Navy, of July 30, which was given out by the department on Christmas, and which is unobtainable, the department sending me the last copy in their possession, may be printed for the use of the Senate. It consists of only two pages, and it is very important, of course.



The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I send to the desk an address delivered before the Seventh Annual Convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, of Charleston, S. C., December 16, 1915, by Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General. It pertains exclusively to post-office matters. I desire to have it referred to the Committee on Printing with a view to its publication at a later date.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The paper will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his clerks, announced that the President had approved and signed the following joint resolutions and act:

On December 17, 1915:

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes.

On December 18, 1915:

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States.

S. 696. An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.

#### PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I submit a resolution requesting certain information from the Secretary of the Interior, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 40) was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish the Senate, for its use, such information as his department may have on the production, consumption, and price of gasoline, as follows:

1. The total amount of gasoline produced in the United States each year since 1900.
2. The amount of gasoline consumed in the United States each year during said period.
3. The several fields of production in the United States and the amount produced in each field during said period.
4. What has been the prevailing wholesale price of crude oil at the several fields of production each year during said period?
5. What fields, and to what extent, are becoming exhausted?
6. What new fields have been developed during said period, and the production of such new fields?
7. What known fields or areas are yet undeveloped, and what are their possibilities for oil and gasoline production in the United States and elsewhere?
8. What new method or methods have been evolved to increase the percentage of gasoline produced from the crude oil or to cheapen the cost of production in any way?
9. To what new uses have gasoline and petroleum or coal oil been applied during the said period?
10. So far as the records of his department will disclose, what has been the production and consumption of gasoline in the world outside of the United States each year during said period?
11. To what extent have the war conditions in Europe influenced the production and consumption of gasoline?
12. What cause, if any, can be given for the sudden, extraordinary rise in the retail price of gasoline.
13. To what extent has the interior combustion engine been responsible for the increased consumption of gasoline, and what has been the extent of the increase of such engines and their general uses during said period, with special reference to number and increase of stationary engines, farm traction engines, automobiles, and motor boats, etc.?
14. Any other information which may be useful or beneficial in the consideration of the subject of production and consumption of gasoline.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there any objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I was not able to follow the reading of the resolution carefully. I inquire of the Senator from North Dakota if it includes an inquiry into the existence of fields not now producing or limited in their production because of the deficiencies in the public-land laws?

Mr. McCUMBER. I will state to the Senator that it does include such a report.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Does the resolution contemplate an investigation hereafter to be made by the department, or merely call for information now in the possession of the department?

Mr. McCUMBER. It simply calls for information for the use of the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON. It does not empower the department to make an investigation?

Mr. McCUMBER. No; that would be without the rule of a Senate resolution. It is simply for information, and upon that

information there may be an investigation by the proper committee of the Senate. It is very proper, Mr. President.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is it a Senate resolution or a joint resolution?

Mr. McCUMBER. It is a Senate resolution only.

Mr. President, I should like to present the following figures in reference to this subject, indicating the necessity for the passage of a resolution of this kind.

It appears from the reports of the Geological Survey that the estimate of the 1915 output of petroleum was 267,400,000 barrels. That is 2,000,000 barrels more than the 1914 output. The production activity during 1915, according to the report, was purposely retarded. Crude petroleum nevertheless held in reserve increased in 1915 about 50,000,000 barrels, and at present there are 220,000,000 barrels held in reserve. During the 10 months ending October, 1915, there were exported 98,471,466 barrels, while during the same period of last year the export amounted to 140,275,273 barrels. From April to August the petroleum ranged in price at \$1.35 a barrel. By December 17 it had risen to \$2.15 per barrel. Thus it will be seen that the production of 1915 as estimated was considerably in excess of the production of the previous year; that the crude petroleum held in reserve was very much higher than in previous years; and that at the present time it amounts to the enormous sum of 220,000,000 barrels. During 1915 the export of petroleum was very much less than during the previous year, and notwithstanding all of this it seems that petroleum has almost doubled in value within the past two or three months.

Now, there may be some very valid reason for this that is not indicated in the report. If our fields are about to play out the American people ought to know something about it as speedily as possible. If this rise is due to some understanding or combination, irrespective of the amount of production, we are equally entitled to information upon that subject.

I have made the resolution as broad as possible to secure information that will enable us to determine ourselves the cause of the very sudden rise in the cost of an article so universally used by the American people.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I am entirely in sympathy with the purpose stated by the Senator from North Dakota, and I do not doubt that very great information can be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior. But I think in order to get clear information an inquiry should also be made of the Department of Justice, because I am informed that a great amount of petroleum produced is now under injunction under suits by the Government and that other great amounts are held because there is no purchaser of that particular oil. I simply make that suggestion in this connection.

Mr. McCUMBER. I assume that in the broader language of the resolution the Secretary of the Interior, through the Geological Survey, will have notice of that fact, and that that information will appear in the report which will be sent to us.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. My only purpose was to make the information full.

Mr. WALSH. I have had an opportunity to go over the resolution offered by the Senator from North Dakota, and the specific information which I think the Senate ought to have in connection with this matter will, I think, not be called for by any of the stipulations of it except the last, which is to this effect:

Any other information that may be useful or beneficial in the consideration of the subject of production and consumption of gasoline.

I suggest to the Senator from North Dakota, and I have no doubt he will concur, that following there might be very appropriately added:

And particularly what fields are now unproductive or limited in their production because of deficiencies in the laws in relation to the disposition of public lands containing deposits of oil and what areas have been withdrawn from entry to await action by Congress.

I offer that as an amendment.

Mr. McCUMBER. I welcome the amendment offered by the Senator if he thinks that the several propositions in the resolution do not cover the point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mr. OWEN. The House of Representatives passed a bill, House bill 3681, which is the same as Senate bill 1409, which has been favorably reported. It is a bill for the construction of a bridge at Tulsa, Okla. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. FALL. I shall not object to that if the Senator will first allow me to introduce in regular order a Senate resolution that it may be read and lie on the table.

Mr. OWEN. I will yield for that purpose.

Mr. FALL. I have no other purpose in objecting to unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. FALL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 42), which was read:

*Resolved*, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate upon the following subjects and to transmit to the Senate the documents, letters, reports, orders, etc., hereinafter referred to.

First. Is there a government now existing in the Republic of Mexico; and, if so,

Second. Is such Government recognized by this Government; how is such Government maintained and where; who is now the recognized head of such Government and is the same a constitutional Government?

Third. By what means was the recognition of any Government in Mexico brought about and what proceedings, if any, were followed prior to and resulting in recognition, in any conference between this country and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and any other country or countries?

Fourth. What assurances has the Government of Mexico given this Government as to its course in protecting American lives and property in Mexico and in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; and, if such assurances have been given, what evidence has this Government of the ability of such Government to fulfill its promises and obligations in the premises?

Fifth. What orders or instructions have been issued to our officials and armed forces on or near the Mexican border for the protection of the lives, property, and peace of American citizens along said border.

Sixth. What assurances have been received from the Mexican Government, or requested by this Government, as to payment of American damage claims for injury to life or property of our citizens resulting from the acts of Mexico, or citizens of that country, within the past five years.

Seventh. What assurances have been given by the Mexican Government as to the protection of foreigners and citizens, and particularly in the free exercise of their religion in public or in private.

Eighth. Reports of the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, made to this Government by letter or otherwise, while said minister was representing this Government in Mexico; also reports of American consuls and consular representatives in Mexico during the past four years, together with reports from any special or other sources of information available or in hand, concerning or relating to Mexican affairs and conditions or to Mexican officials or military and factional leaders, reports of the actions of the Red Cross in Mexico, and their reports to this Government.

Ninth. Data, letters, and reports relating to the closing of the port of El Paso and reopening same to importations of meat from Juarez, and also to the setting aside or revocation of any decrees or orders of Villa concerning mining property.

Tenth. Information concerning the occupation of Vera Cruz by our land and naval forces, duration of such occupation, our administration of affairs during such occupancy, and the date and cause of the evacuation of Vera Cruz, with all correspondence concerning such evacuation.

Mr. FALL. I ask that the resolution may be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

#### ARKANSAS RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. CUMMINS. May I ask what was the request of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]?

Mr. OWEN. There is a bill providing for the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas River at Tulsa, Okla., which passed the House, and a similar bill has been favorably reported by the Senate committee. It is a very short bill, consisting of only a few lines, and I ask consent to have it passed, because the parties are in stress waiting for it.

Mr. CUMMINS. I shall not object; but I think we ought to go on and finish the regular morning business. I shall insist on doing that after the Senator from Oklahoma has presented his bill.

Mr. OWEN. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 3681) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla., was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to ask whether the bill has been reported from a committee of the Senate.

Mr. OWEN. It was reported favorably by the Committee on Commerce, and I am moving now the passage of this bill in lieu of the Senate bill in the same words.

Mr. SMOOT. On what page of the calendar is the Senate bill noted?

Mr. OWEN. It was reported this morning. It is Senate bill 1409. The Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] reported the bill favorably.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senate bill, I understand, is identical with the House bill which has been read by title.

Mr. OWEN. It is identical.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill. The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the indefinite postponement of Senate bill 1409. The bill will be indefinitely postponed.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

#### MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now proceed to consider Senate bill 381, known as the Philippine bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. CUMMINS. I suggest that there ought to be some disposition of the resolutions which lie on the table. I may be wrong, but I am under the impression that they come up automatically.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair ruled, and the ruling was not appealed from, at the last session of the Senate that they do not come up automatically; that they may be called up, however, by any Senator who wishes.

Mr. CUMMINS. I was under a misapprehension. I desire to give notice that one week from to-day, at the close of the regular routine morning business of the Senate, I shall make some observations upon Senate resolution 20, which now lies on the table. I rose only for the purpose of giving that notice or making some disposition of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There were no resolutions laid on the Presiding Officer's table at the last session which were taken up without being called up. It was found that there was no rule which provided that they should be laid down by the Chair, and the ruling then was that any Senator who had introduced a resolution which had gone over would have the right before the close of morning business to call up the resolution if he desired so to do.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have no interest in the matter. I thought the rule provided that they should be laid before the Senate, but that may apply only to the following day after the resolution has been introduced.

Mr. LODGE. They go over under objection.

Mr. CUMMINS. One day.

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The rule provides that resolutions shall go over on objection, but it does not provide that the Presiding Officer shall lay them before the Senate.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not insist upon any ruling on this point, because all I desire to do now is to give the notice.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 381.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I merely desire to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether it is his intention to press the bill or seek final action on it to-day, because the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT], who I know takes very great interest in this measure and is a member of the committee, is absent, and I know he desires to discuss the bill. I should like myself to say something very briefly on it; I shall take but a few moments. I wanted to know whether the Senator expected to press it to a vote to-day. I thought perhaps he would be willing to have it read and the amendments considered and allow it to go over until to-morrow at least, so that there would be an opportunity for some discussion on the part of those who care to discuss it.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Replying to the Senator from Massachusetts, I will say that I have no desire—and I think no member of the committee has any desire—to in any way interfere with Senators who wish to speak upon this bill. My purpose now is to get the bill before the Senate as the unfinished business. Personally, I shall have but little to say upon it at this time. I should like, however, to have it taken up and read for committee amendments.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection whatever to that. It was only because I knew the Senator from Rhode Island desired to be heard upon it that I made the suggestion. I should like to



say something myself, and I shall speak very briefly on some of the general features of the bill. I only wanted to find out whether it was the intention to press the bill to a vote to-day, because, if it is going over, I shall prefer to speak to-morrow, and I think the Senator from Rhode Island may then be able to return.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have no intention to ask for a vote on the bill to-day.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska if he would allow the consideration of amendments to the bill to go over, and for this reason: The Senator from Rhode Island, being a member of the committee which has had consideration of the bill, I know is deeply interested in some of those very amendments and desires to speak upon them. I think it would be unjust to him to have the Senate pass on them to-day, because I am sure he desires to be heard on those amendments, as well as upon the bill itself. I therefore ask the Senator from Nebraska to have the bill read and then to make whatever remarks he desires to make to-day, or that any other Senator who desires to speak may do so, and then that the bill and amendments go over.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Is the Senator from Utah advised when the Senator from Rhode Island will return?

Mr. SMOOT. I am not definitely informed, but I think he will be here to-morrow.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have just learned that the Senator from Rhode Island is detained from the Chamber by illness, but I know he will return as soon as possible.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. There is no assurance, then, that the Senator from Rhode Island will be here to-morrow?

Mr. LODGE. I have not any assurance that he will be here to-morrow, for I do not know whether he will be well enough to come. There is no desire whatever to delay the bill, so far as anyone on this side is concerned. I know the Senator from Rhode Island does not desire to delay it, but wishes to be heard upon it. I hope the Senator will, therefore, have the bill read; and if any Senator desires to discuss it, that he will have the opportunity to do so, but that the Senator will not press the bill to a vote to-day or attempt to dispose of all the amendments.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that there is no desire on my part or on the part of any other Senator on this side of the Chamber to delay the consideration of the bill or a vote upon it; but I feel that the Senator from Rhode Island, who is the active member of that committee on this side of the Chamber and who has taken more interest in the measure than any other Senator on this side, should be here when the amendments are being considered and before the passage of the bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, in view of the statements of Senators and also because of the knowledge that I have of the deep interest which the Senator from Rhode Island has in this bill, I shall be very glad to delay as far as possible a procedure on the bill until the Senator from Rhode Island returns, if it is within a short time. I will ask now to have the bill read, but I desire to give notice that I should like to have the committee amendments considered to-morrow.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that there is no objection on the part of any Senator that I know of to making the bill the unfinished business. That can be done to-day. Of course, if the Senator occupies the time until 2 o'clock, automatically the bill would become the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Hitchcock] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill named by him.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Whereas it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines such an increasing control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without in the meantime impairing the sovereignty of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence, which it is the purpose of the United States to grant when, in the judgment of the United States, the people of the Philippine Islands shall have shown themselves to be fitted therefor: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of this act and the name "The Philippines" as used in this act shall apply to and include the Philippine Islands ceded to the United States Government by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on the 11th day of April, 1899, the boundaries of which are set forth in article 2 of said treaty, together with those islands embraced in the treaty between Spain and the United States concluded at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900.

SEC. 2. That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States except such as have become citizens of some other country: *Provided*, That the Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide by law for the acquisition of Philippine citizenship by those natives of the Philippine Islands who do not come within the foregoing provisions, the natives of the insular possessions of the United States, and such other persons residing in the Philippine Islands who could become citizens of the United States under the laws of the United States if residing therein.

SEC. 3. That no law shall be enacted in said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein the equal protection of the laws. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

That no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law; and no person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

That all persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses.

That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted. That no person shall be imprisoned for debt.

That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion the public safety may require it, in either of which events the same may be suspended by the President, or by the Governor General, wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

That no ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted nor shall the law of primogeniture ever be in force in the Philippines.

That no law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust in said islands, shall, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, queen, prince, or foreign State.

That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

That no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

That slavery shall not exist in said islands; nor shall involuntary servitude exist therein except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed; and no religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights. No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary or sectarian institution as such. Polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

That the rule of taxation in said islands shall be uniform.

That no bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject, and that subject shall be expressed in the title of the bill.

That all money collected on any tax levied or assessed for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund in the treasury and paid out for such purposes only.

SEC. 4. That all expenses that may be incurred on account of the government of the Philippines for salaries of officials and the conduct of their offices and departments, and all expenses and obligations contracted for the internal improvement or development of the islands, not, however, including defenses, barracks, and other works undertaken by the United States, shall, except as otherwise specifically provided by the Congress, be paid by the government of the Philippines.

SEC. 5. That the statutory laws of the United States hereafter enacted shall not apply to the Philippine Islands, except when they specifically so provide, or it is so provided in this act.

SEC. 6. That the laws now in force in the Philippines shall continue in force and effect, except as altered, amended, or modified herein, until altered, amended, or repealed by the legislative authority herein provided for by act of Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the legislative authority herein provided shall have power, when not inconsistent with this act, by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal any law, civil or criminal, continued in force by this act as it may from time to time see fit.

This power shall specifically extend with the limitation herein provided as to the tariff to all laws relating to revenue and taxation in effect in the Philippines.

SEC. 8. That general legislative power, except as otherwise herein provided, is hereby granted to the Philippine Legislature, authorized by this act.

SEC. 9. That all the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain, signed December 10, 1898, except such land or other property as has been or shall be designated by the President of the United States for military or other reservations of the Government of the United States, and all lands which may have been subsequently acquired by the government of the Philippine Islands by purchase under the provisions of sections 63 and 64 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, except such as may have heretofore been sold and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress, are hereby placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered or disposed of for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, and the Philippine Legislature shall have power to legislate with respect to all such matters as it may deem advisable: but



acts of the Philippine Legislature providing for the disposition or concessions in respect of land, timber, and mining rights, being part of the public domain, hereafter enacted, shall not have the force of law until approved by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That upon the approval of such an act by the Governor General, it shall be by him forthwith transmitted to the President of the United States, and he shall approve or disapprove the same within six months from and after its enactment and submission for his approval, and if not disapproved within such time it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved: *Provided further*, That where lands in the Philippine Islands have been or may be reserved for any public purpose of the United States, and, being no longer required for the purpose for which reserved, have been or may be, by order of the President, placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, the order of the President shall be regarded as effectual to give the government of said islands full control and power to administer and dispose of such lands for the benefit of the inhabitants of said islands.

Sec. 10. That, while this act provides that the Philippine government shall have the authority to enact a tariff law, the trade relations between the islands and the United States shall continue to be governed exclusively by laws of the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That tariff acts or acts amendatory to the tariff of the Philippine Islands shall not become law until they shall receive the approval of the President of the United States, nor shall any act of the Philippine Legislature affecting immigration into the islands, or the currency or coinage laws of the Philippines become a law until it has been approved by the President of the United States: *Provided further*, That the President shall approve or disapprove any act mentioned in the foregoing proviso within six months from and after its enactment and submission for his approval, and if not disapproved within such time it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved.

Sec. 11. That taxes and assessments on property and license fees for franchises, and privileges, and internal taxes, direct or indirect, may be imposed for the purpose of the Philippine government and the provincial and municipal governments thereof, respectively, as may be provided and defined by acts of the Philippine Legislature, and, where necessary to anticipate taxes and revenues, bonds and other obligations may be issued by the Philippine government or any provincial or municipal government therein, as may be provided by law and to protect the public credit: *Provided, however*, That the entire indebtedness of the Philippine government created by the authority conferred therein shall not exceed at any one time the sum of \$17,000,000, nor that of any Province or municipality a sum in excess of 5 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property at any one time, except the city of Manila, in which case the limit shall be 7 per cent: *Provided, however*, That within the limit thus fixed the Philippine government may make loans to Provinces and municipalities, and may, on the evidence of such loans, issue bonds to the amounts thereof without reference to the limitation herein fixed to the indebtedness of the Philippine government: *And provided further*, That no public indebtedness of the Philippine government or of any Province or municipality thereof shall be authorized, except with the specific approval of the President of the United States; and all bonds issued by the Philippine government, or by its authority, shall be exempt from taxation by the Government of the United States, or by the government of the Philippines, or of any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or by any State, or by any county, municipality, or other municipal subdivision of any State or Territory of the United States, or by the District of Columbia.

Sec. 12. That in case of the issue of bonds by any Province or municipality of the Philippine Islands, or in case of the issue by the Philippine government of bonds based on loans from the Philippine government to any Province or municipality in the islands, the government of the Philippine Islands shall, by the levy and collection of taxes on the municipality, its inhabitants and their property, or by other means, make adequate provision to meet the obligation of the bonds of such Province or municipality, and shall create a sinking fund sufficient to retire them and pay the interest thereon in accordance with the terms of issue.

Sec. 13. That general legislative powers in the Philippines, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be vested in a legislature which shall consist of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives, and the two houses shall be designated "The Philippine Legislature": *Provided*, That, until the Philippine Legislature as herein provided shall have been organized, the existing Philippine Legislature shall have all legislative authority herein granted to the government of the Philippine Islands, except such as may now be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Philippine Commission, which is so continued until the organization of the legislature herein provided for the Philippines. When the Philippine Legislature shall have been organized, the exclusive legislative jurisdiction and authority exercised by the Philippine Commission shall thereafter be exercised by the Philippine Legislature.

Sec. 14. That the members of the senate of the Philippines, except as herein provided, shall be elected for terms of four years, as herein after provided, by the qualified electors of the Philippines. Each of the senatorial districts except as hereinafter provided shall have the right to elect two senators. No person shall be an elective member of the senate of the Philippines who is not a qualified elector and over 25 years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who has not been a resident of the Philippines for at least two consecutive years and of the senatorial district from which chosen for a period of at least one year immediately prior to his election.

Sec. 15. That the members of the house of representatives shall, except as herein provided, be elected for terms of two years by the qualified electors of the Philippines. Each of the representative districts hereinafter provided for shall have the right to elect one representative. No person shall be an elective member of the house of representatives who is not a qualified elector and over 21 years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who has not been a resident of the district from which elected for at least one year immediately prior to his election.

Sec. 16. That at the first election held pursuant to this act, the qualified electors shall be those having the qualifications of voters under the present law; thereafter and until otherwise provided by the Philippine Legislature herein provided for the qualifications of voters for senators and representatives in the Philippines and all officers elected by the people shall be as follows:

Every male person who is not a citizen or subject of a foreign power 21 years of age or over (except insane and feeble-minded persons and those convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of an infamous offense since the 13th day of August, 1898), who shall have been a

resident of the Philippines for one year and of the municipality in which he shall offer to vote for six months next preceding the day of voting, and who is comprised within one of the following classes:

(a) Those who prior to the 13th day of August, 1898, held the office of captain municipal, gobernadorcillo, alcalde, tenientes, cabeza de barangay, or member of any ayuntamiento.

(b) Those who own real property to the value of P500, or who annually pay P30 or more of the established taxes.

(c) Those who are able to read and write either Spanish, English, or a native language.

Sec. 17. That for the purposes of the first election hereafter to the Philippine Legislature, the Philippine Islands shall be divided into 12 senate districts, as follows:

First district: Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Norte, and Ilocos Sur.

Second district: La Union, Pangasinan, and Zambales.

Third district: Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, and Bataan.

Fourth district: Bulacan, Rizal, Manila, and Cavite.

Fifth district: Batangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, and Laguna.

Sixth district: Sorsogon, Albay, and Ambos Camarines.

Seventh district: Iloilo and Capiz.

Eighth district: Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Antique, and Palawan.

Ninth district: Leyte and Samar.

Tenth district: Cebu.

Eleventh district: Surigao, Misamis, and Bohol.

Twelfth district: The Mountain Province, Baguio, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

The representative districts shall be the 81 now provided by law, and 3 in the Mountain Province, 1 in Nueva Vizcaya, and 5 in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

The first election under the provisions of this act shall be held on the first Tuesday of June, 1915, and there shall be chosen at such election one senator from each senate district for a term of two years and one for four years. Of the two senators elect, the one receiving the larger number of votes shall have the four years' term, and in all cases where the vote is a tie the result shall be determined by lot. Thereafter one senator from each district shall be elected from each senate district for a term of four years. That at said first election each representative district shall elect one representative for a term of two years and biennially thereafter: *Provided*, That the Governor General of the Philippine Islands shall appoint, without the consent of the senate and without restriction as to residence, senators and representatives who will, in his opinion, best represent the senate district and those representative districts which may be included in the territory not now represented in the Philippine Assembly: *Provided further*, That thereafter elections shall be held only on such days and under such regulations as to ballots, voting, and qualifications of electors as may be prescribed by the Philippine Legislature, to which is hereby given authority, subject to the approval of the President, to redistrict the Philippine Islands and modify, amend, or repeal any provision of this section.

Sec. 18. That the terms of office of elective senators and representatives shall begin on the 16th of October following their election. In case of vacancy among the elective members of the senate or in the house of representatives, special elections may be held in the districts wherein such vacancy occurred under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but senators or representatives elected in such cases shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred. The terms of senators and representatives appointed by the Governor General shall be the same as those of the elective senators and representatives.

Sec. 19. That the senate and house of representatives, respectively, shall be the sole judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their elective members, and each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel an elective member. Both houses shall convene at the capital on the 16th day of October next following the election and organize by the election of a speaker or a presiding officer, a clerk, and a sergeant at arms for each house, and such other officers and assistants as may be required. The legislature shall hold annual sessions, commencing on the 16th day of October or, if the 16th day of October be a legal holiday, then on the first day following which is not a legal holiday, in each year. The legislature may be called in special session at any time by the Governor General for general legislation, or for action on such specific subjects as he may designate. No special session shall continue longer than 30 days, exclusive of Sundays. The legislature is hereby given the power and authority to change the date of the commencement of its annual sessions.

The senators and representatives shall receive an annual compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Philippine Islands. The senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 20. That every bill and joint resolution which shall have passed both houses of the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor General. If he approve the same, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be sent to the Governor General, who shall transmit the same to the President of the United States. The vote of each house shall be by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against shall be entered on the journal. If the President of the United States approve the same, he shall sign it and it shall become a law. If he shall not approve same, he shall return it to the Governor General so stating, and it shall not become a law: *Provided*, That if any bill or joint resolution shall not be returned by the Governor General as herein provided within 20 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the Governor General within 30 days after the adjournment of the legislature: *Provided further*, That the President of the United States shall approve or disapprove an act submitted to him under the provisions of this section within six months from and



after its enactment and submission for his approval; and if not approved within such time it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved. The Governor General shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner heretofore provided in this section as to bills and joint resolutions returned to the legislature without his approval.

All laws enacted by the Philippine Legislature shall be reported to the Congress of the United States, which hereby reserves the power and authority to annul the same. If at the termination of any fiscal year the appropriations necessary for the support of government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be done, shall be deemed to be reappropriated for the several objects and purposes specified in said last appropriation bill; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer shall, when so directed by the Governor General, make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 21. That the qualified electors of the Philippine Islands shall, on the first Tuesday in June, 1915, and at the general elections thereafter provided for the election of senators and representatives to the Philippine Legislature, elect two Resident Commissioners to the United States, who shall hold their office for a term of four years beginning with the first Monday in the month of December following their election, and who shall be entitled to an official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the President of a certificate of election by the Governor General of said islands. Each of said Resident Commissioners shall, in addition to the salary and the sum in lieu of mileage now allowed by law, be allowed the same sum for stationery and for the pay of necessary clerk hire as is now allowed to the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and the franking privilege allowed by law to Members of Congress. No person shall be eligible to election as Resident Commissioner who is not a qualified elector of said islands and who does not owe allegiance to the United States and who is not more than 30 years of age and who does not read and write the English language. The present two Resident Commissioners shall hold office until the first Monday in December, 1915. The Governor General may remove a Resident Commissioner whenever the Philippine Legislature shall request such removal by a resolution adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house, and the legislature may fill any vacancy caused by such removal for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred. In case of vacancy in the position of Resident Commissioner, arising from any other cause than removal by the legislature, the Governor General may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Philippine Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy; but the Resident Commissioner thus elected shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred.

SEC. 22. That the supreme executive power shall be vested in an executive officer, whose official title shall be "The Governor General of the Philippine Islands." He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and hold his office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified. The Governor General shall reside in the Philippine Islands during his official incumbency and maintain his office at the seat of government. He shall, unless otherwise herein provided, appoint, by and with the consent of the Philippine Senate, such officers as may now be appointed by the Governor General, or such as he is authorized by this act to appoint, or whom he may hereafter be authorized by law to appoint; but appointments made while the senate is not in session shall be effective either until disapproval or until the next adjournment of the senate. He shall have general supervision and control of all of the departments and bureaus of the government in the Philippine Islands as far as is not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and shall be commander in chief of all locally created armed forces and militia. He may grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures, and may veto any legislation enacted as herein provided. He shall submit within 10 days of the opening of each regular session of the Philippine Legislature a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the annual appropriation bill. He shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint.

SEC. 23. That the Governor General shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Philippine Islands and of the United States operative within the Philippine Islands, and whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the islands, or summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia or other locally created armed forces, to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion; and he may, in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the islands, or any part thereof, under martial law: *Provided*, That whenever the Governor General shall exercise the authority granted in this section he shall at once notify the President of the United States thereof, together with the attending facts and circumstances, and the President shall have power to modify or vacate the action of the Governor General. He shall annually and at such other times as he may be required make such official report of the transactions of the government of the Philippine Islands to the War Department, under the jurisdiction of which the islands continue, and his said annual report shall be transmitted to the Congress of the United States; and he shall perform such additional duties and functions as may in pursuance of law be delegated or assigned to him by the President.

SEC. 24. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, a vice governor of the Philippine Islands, who shall have all of the powers of the Governor General in the case of a vacancy or temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the Governor General, or in case of his temporary absence; and the said vice governor shall be the head of the executive department, known as the department of public instruction, which shall include the bureau of education, the bureau of health, the bureau of science, and the bureau of non-Christian tribes.

Other bureaus now included in the department of public instruction shall, until otherwise provided by the Philippine Legislature, be included in the department of the interior.

The President may designate the head of an executive department of the Philippine government to act as Governor General in the case of a vacancy, the temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the Governor General and of the vice governor, or their temporary absence, and the head of the department thus designated shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Governor General during such vacancy, disability, or absence.

SEC. 25. That, except as provided otherwise in this act, the executive departments of the Philippine government shall continue as now authorized by law until otherwise provided by the Philippine Legislature. When the Philippine Legislature herein provided shall convene and organize, the Philippine Commission, as such, shall cease and determine and the members thereof, except the Governor General and heads of executive departments, shall vacate their offices as members of said commission. The Philippine Legislature, except as to the department of public instruction, may thereafter by appropriate legislation increase the number or abolish any of the executive departments, or make such changes in the names and duties thereof as it may see fit, and shall provide for the appointment and removal of the heads of the executive departments by the Governor General, and may provide that heads of executive departments, including the department of public instruction, shall have seats in either or both houses of the legislature, with the right of debating or voting or both: *Provided*, That all executive functions of the government must be directly under the Governor General or within one of the executive departments under the supervision and control of the Governor General. There is hereby established a bureau, to be known as the bureau of non-Christian tribes, which said bureau shall have general supervision over the public affairs of the inhabitants of the territory represented in the legislature by appointive senators and representatives.

SEC. 26. That there shall be appointed by the President an auditor, who shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source of the Philippine government and of the provincial and municipal governments of the Philippines, including trust funds and funds derived from bond issues; and audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the government or the provinces or municipalities thereof. He shall perform a like duty with respect to all government branches.

He shall keep the general accounts of the government and preserve the vouchers pertaining thereto.

It shall be the duty of the auditor to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion, are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant.

There shall be a deputy auditor appointed in the same manner as the auditor. The deputy auditor shall sign such official papers as the auditor may designate and perform such other duties as the auditor may prescribe, and in case of the death, resignation, sickness, or other absence of the auditor from his office, from any cause, the deputy auditor shall have charge of such office. In case of the absence from duty, from any cause, of both the auditor and the deputy auditor, the Governor General may designate an assistant, who shall have charge of the office.

The administrative jurisdiction of the auditor over accounts, whether of funds or property, and all vouchers and records pertaining thereto, shall be exclusive. With the approval of the Governor General, he shall from time to time make and promulgate general or special rules and regulations not inconsistent with law covering the method of accounting for public funds and property, and funds and property held in trust by the government or any of its branches: *Provided*, That any officer accountable for public funds or property may require such additional reports or returns from his subordinates or others as he may deem necessary for his own information and protection.

The decisions of the auditor shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branches of the government, except that appeal therefrom may be taken by the party aggrieved or the head of the department concerned within one year, in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The auditor shall, except as hereinafter provided, have like authority as that conferred by law upon the several auditors of the United States and the Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and is authorized to communicate directly with any person having claims before him for settlement, or with any department, officer, or person having official relations with his office.

As soon after the close of each fiscal year as the accounts of said year may be examined and adjusted, the auditor shall submit to the Governor General and the Secretary of War an annual report of the fiscal concerns of the government, showing the receipts and disbursements of the various departments and bureaus of the government and of the various provinces and municipalities, and make such other reports as may be required of him by the Governor General or the Secretary of War.

In the execution of their duties the auditor and the deputy auditor are authorized to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and to take evidence, and, in the pursuance of these provisions, may issue subpoenas and enforce the attendance of witnesses, as now provided by law.

The office of the auditor shall be under the general supervision of the Governor General and shall consist of the auditor and deputy auditor and such necessary assistants as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 27. That any person aggrieved by the action or decision of the auditor in the settlement of his account or claim may, within one year, take an appeal in writing to the Governor General, which appeal shall specifically set forth the particular action of the auditor to which exception is taken, with the reason and authorities relied on for reversing such decision.

If the Governor General shall confirm the action of the auditor, he shall so indorse the appeal and transmit it to the auditor, and the action shall thereupon be final and conclusive. Should the Governor General fail to sustain the action of the auditor, he shall forthwith transmit his grounds of disapproval to the Secretary of War, together with the appeal and the papers necessary to a proper understanding of the matter. The decision of the Secretary of War in such case shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 28. That there shall be appointed by the President a director of civil service. Such director shall perform the duties now prescribed by law for the director of civil service of the Philippine government, and no act amending the civil-service laws for the Philippine Islands shall be effective without the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 29. That the supreme court and the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided and such additional jurisdiction as shall hereafter be prescribed by law. The municipal courts of said islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as now provided by law, subject in all matters to such alteration and amendment as may be hereafter enacted by law; and the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. The judges of the court of first instance shall be appointed by the Governor General, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate: *Provided*, That the admiralty jurisdiction of the supreme court and courts of first instance shall not be changed except by act of Congress. That



in all cases pending under the operation of existing laws, both criminal and civil, the jurisdiction shall continue until final judgment and determination.

SEC. 30. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in all actions, cases, causes, and proceedings now pending therein or hereafter determined thereby in which the Constitution or any statute, treaty, title, right, or privilege of the United States is involved; and such final judgments or decrees may and can be reviewed, revised, reversed, modified, or affirmed by said Supreme Court of the United States on appeal or writ of error by the party aggrieved within the same time, in the same manner, under the same regulations, and by the same procedure, as far as applicable, as the final judgments and decrees of the district courts of the United States.

SEC. 31. That the Government of the Philippine Islands may grant franchises and rights, including the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain, for the construction and operation of works of public utility and service, and may authorize said works to be constructed and maintained over and across the public property except such as is reserved for the purposes of the United States, including streets, highways, squares, and reservations, and over similar property of the government of said islands, and may adopt rules and regulations under which the provincial and municipal governments of the islands may grant the right to use and occupy such public property belonging to said provinces or municipalities: *Provided*, That no private property shall be damaged or taken for any purpose under this section without just compensation, and that such authority to take and occupy land shall not authorize the taking, use, or occupation of any land except such as is required for the actual necessary purposes for which the franchise is granted, and that no franchise or right shall be granted to any individual, firm, or corporation except under the conditions that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States, and that lands or rights of use and occupation of lands thus granted shall revert to the governments by which they were respectively granted upon the termination of the franchises and rights under which they were granted or upon their revocation or repeal. That all franchises or rights granted under this act shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash or for property at a fair valuation equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends and, in the case of public-service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, for the official inspection and regulation of the books and accounts of such corporations, and for the payment of a reasonable percentage of gross earnings into the treasury of the Philippine Islands or of the Province or municipality within which such franchises are granted and exercised: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation organized under this act, or for any person, company, or corporation receiving any grant, franchise, or right from the government of said islands, to use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons held in involuntary servitude; and any person, company, or corporation so violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit all charters, grants, or franchises for doing business in said islands, in an action or proceeding brought for that purpose in any court of competent jurisdiction by any officer of the Philippine Government, or on the complaint of any citizen of the Philippines, under such regulations and rules as the Philippine Legislature shall prescribe, and in addition shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

SEC. 32. That, except as in this act otherwise provided, the salaries of all the officials of the Philippines not appointed by the President, including deputies, assistants, and other employees, shall be such as shall from time to time be determined by the Philippine Legislature and approved by the Governor General; and if the legislature shall fail to make an appropriation for such salaries, the salaries so fixed shall be paid without the necessity of further appropriations therefor. The salaries of all officers and all expenses of the offices of the various officials of the Philippines appointed as herein provided by the President shall also be paid out of the revenues of the Philippines. The annual salaries of the following-named officials appointed by the President and so to be paid shall be: The Governor General, \$18,000; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of the Philippines, with the furniture and effects therein, free of rental; vice governor, \$10,000; chief justice of the supreme court, \$10,500; associate justices of the supreme court, \$10,000 each; auditor, \$6,000; deputy auditor, \$4,000; director of civil service, \$6,000.

SEC. 33. That all laws or parts of laws applicable to the Philippines not in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby continued in force and effect.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, it had been my intention after the reading of the bill to make some remarks to-day, but in view of the fact that on account of the illness of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] it is not possible to take up the matter of amendments to-day, I shall content myself with having the bill become the unfinished business, which I understand it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UNDERWOOD in the chair). The Chair understands that the hour of 2 o'clock having passed and the bill being under consideration and no other business intervening, it becomes the unfinished business of the Senate.

Mr. STONE rose.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President—

Mr. STONE. I rose, I will say, to move an executive session.

Mr. JONES. I merely wanted to take three or four minutes of the time of the Senate.

Mr. STONE. I yield to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield the floor?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield the floor with the understanding that the bill holds its place as the unfinished business.

#### TRAVEL ON BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I wish to take just a few minutes not specially to discuss the bill before the Senate but to

refer to some matters that may be pertinent at the present time. When so many of our papers are demanding hasty and drastic action by our Government because of happenings to alleged Americans who insist upon traveling on belligerent ships and in dangerous territory regardless of the peace of their country and the welfare of the citizens at home, it is refreshing and encouraging to read such an editorial as that in the Washington Post of this morning. If all our papers would take this attitude and if the administration would also advise such a course the danger of foreign complications would soon disappear. The editorial is as follows:

#### HOW AMERICANS CAN HELP THEIR COUNTRY.

Americans traveling in European waters should keep off vessels belonging to belligerents. They take deadly risks when they travel under fighting flags, and they unnecessarily involve their country in disputes which may lead to war.

The United States Government will not give away the right of its citizens to travel on merchant vessels of any nationality in any waters. That right, however, should be exercised with discretion by citizens. Pending a time when submarine warfare will be conducted under established and accepted rules, American citizens should waive their right to travel under belligerent flags.

I take it, Mr. President, that the writer means that they should waive these rights not because of fear, not because of the weakness of our country, but in the interest of our country itself and the welfare of its citizens for our own protection.

The American who, in spite of warning, deliberately and defiantly asserts his right to travel in a vessel belonging to a nation at war when he can avoid doing so may be dragging his own country into war. This is not common sense or patriotism; it is mere braggadocio and egotism. The man who cares so little for his country has little reason to demand his country's protection.

There are so many obscure and undetermined questions surrounding submarine warfare that the United States Government is seriously handicapped in its efforts to extend protection to its citizens in the European war zone. Unquestionably a merchant vessel forfeits its non-combatant character when it arms itself and resists capture. Under the laws of war it has no right to attempt to escape. Yet merchant vessels go armed, and in many cases they have attempted to escape or ram the attacking submarine. The facts are usually hard to ascertain; the testimony is conflicting. If American lives are lost, there is a demand on the part of hot-headed individuals for drastic action whatever the state of facts may be. There is always the danger that the United States may be drawn into war without sufficient justification.

If this great Nation must draw the sword, it should be for reasons that conclusively demand such action. Only upon an assured state of facts overwhelmingly justifying and requiring war should the United States plunge into the vortex that engulfs Europe. Steadiness is needed; calmness in studying the truth, caution in verifying the facts. War is the last remedy of desperate evils, and this Nation is not in such extremities that it must shed the blood of its citizens in a doubtful cause. It has a right to expect its citizens to exercise great caution, to do their share in avoiding any cause of war.

The Nation's right to keep out of unnecessary war is surely paramount to the citizen's right to travel on belligerent vessels.

An American citizen who, in the face of the terrible cataclysm now engulfing half the civilized world, persists in traveling for pleasure or profit in the danger zone and in a belligerent ship shows that he is utterly lacking in patriotism and wholly regardless of the rights of humanity. He is entitled to no consideration whatever, and for this country to become embroiled in this trouble on his account would be a colossal crime against humanity.

The President has been highly commended for keeping us out of the war in Europe. I want to give him all the praise he deserves, but it has not been a question of keeping us out of this struggle. The people have not wanted to get into it. The question has been not to lead us into it, and I beseech the President now to be careful, to proceed slowly, to make no harsh or arbitrary demands, to keep in view the rights and interests of the 99,999,000 people at home rather than of the 1,000 reckless, inconsiderate, and unpatriotic citizens who insist on going abroad in belligerent ships, and that he do not lead us into a position that means trouble or humiliation.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me a question?

Mr. JONES. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. Does the Senator intend to imply that Consul McNeeley, returning on that ship, was unpatriotic and not a good American citizen?

Mr. JONES. I think it would have been better if Consul McNeeley had hunted up a neutral ship, as a representative of this Government, rather than go on a belligerent ship. That is what I think about Consul McNeeley. I regret, of course, his sad fate, but as the representative of the Government he should have been more careful even than a private citizen.

Mr. OWEN. May I venture to suggest to the Senator from Washington that where we have need to send our representatives under difficulties it would be better to send them on an American ship, under the protection of an American flag, safeguarded by the power of the United States?

Mr. JONES. The Senator is entirely right.

Mr. OWEN. We can furnish an armed vessel to send them abroad.



Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I desire to say one word, with the permission of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JONES. I am through.

Mr. O'GORMAN. It is suggested by the inquiry of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]. No one can lament more than I the misfortune that came to Consul McNeeley if it should unfortunately prove true that he was one of those who lost their lives in the sinking of the *Persia*, but we are not driven to the necessity suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma of sending our consular representatives on American ships. There was a neutral ship that would have safely carried Consul McNeeley to his post at Aden, and Consul McNeeley was advised by one of our consular representatives long in the service, Consul Skinner, who accompanied him from New York to England, that it would be better for him to continue his journey to Aden on a Dutch vessel that was about to sail. But for reasons, I suppose, satisfactory to himself, he disregarded that advice and sailed on a ship of a belligerent, taking those chances and hazards that will come to any neutral who finds himself on the soil of a belligerent nation, because the vessel of a belligerent is as much the property of a belligerent as is the country itself.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, in view of the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] that the legislative session would be followed by an executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Philippine bill be temporarily laid aside; and therefore it will not lose its place as the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN], and also the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], to the fact that, outside of the British vessels that have been sunk by undersea boats, the neutral Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, together with Holland—have altogether lost as many ships by that method as have the English Government through their ships. Now, what protection has a man traveling on the ships of those neutral countries, and what could you resort to except sending our consular representatives and telling our American people to travel in men of war?

The ship that carried the so-called peace party a short time ago to Christiania and the ship that carried it from there to Copenhagen were as liable to be torpedoed as any other ships. In fact, ships have been torpedoed within the 3-mile limit in Swedish waters by German submarines. The commerce of those neutral Scandinavian countries has been more injured and more damaged by the submarines than have destroyed their ships than from any other source.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I think there is great force in what the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] says with regard to stigmatizing our citizens who may have happened to be on boats which were torpedoed, because when a man goes upon one of those boats he does so probably because of some exigency, without braggadocio or intended risk, but because of need and with some conscious risk to himself. He does not do so for an unpatriotic purpose. He does so, perhaps, because of some fancied necessity. The Government of Great Britain during the Russo-Japanese War warned its citizens to avoid going upon belligerent ships in order to protect the British Empire from the embarrassment which might ensue from the torpedoing of those boats, and I think the Government of the United States should take some steps to advise its citizens in a formal way to keep them from endangering themselves and from endangering the peace of the United States.

The spirit and purpose of the editorial, I think, is absolutely right, and I agree to it; but I think as to the expression that they were unpatriotic it is a little improvident to attribute to them a bad motive, which is not necessary to the argument and probably unjust.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator a question, in view of the suggestion which he has just made. The Government of the United States not having advised its citizens to stay off these ships, and the rights of these people being well recognized, if a boat is unarmed or not seeking to escape is it to be considered as unpatriotic or in a sense reckless for them to assume to go upon it?

Mr. OWEN. I think not.

Mr. BORAH. It seems to me not. A citizen of the United States has the right to assume that the international law which has so long been established will continue to be upheld by this Government, and respected by all Governments, and if it is not going to be maintained, if other conditions are going to arise which are to modify it, our citizens have a right to assume that

the Government of the United States will notify them of that fact. The rights of these people upon one of these boats, if it was unarmed, is as fully recognized in international law as their rights would be upon a neutral vessel, and the laws of nations protect them just as effectively and efficiently as if they had been upon a neutral vessel. The thought I wished to convey, that in discussing the personal volition of the traveler we ought not to throw doubt upon his right under the law of nations to be there.

Mr. OWEN. I will agree with the Senator that all nations ought to protect their citizens under the international law, but unfortunately the ascertainment of the facts in individual cases and the determination of what is the international law under disputed facts is very difficult. In the case of the *Persia* it is alleged that she had a gun whose range was many miles, which could easily have sunk a submarine, and therefore she was in the attitude, if that statement be true, of being an armed vessel and is not within the safeguard of the international law as it is generally accepted. In the case of the *Lusitania* it was charged, and falsely charged, that she had cannon aboard which would endanger the life of a submarine, and in that case it appeared that the German Government had been misled by a false affidavit to the effect that she was armed with cannon. We can not tell to what jeopardy our citizens may be subjected, and therefore as a matter of common prudence, as a father would try to protect his own child, caution ought to be given to our citizens by our Government.

More than that, it has now become doubtful as to what international law is. Both the Governments of Great Britain and Germany have taken steps which would seem to argue a change of law because of modern exigency. That is the reason why I ventured to propose this morning a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States inviting the representatives of the nations of the world to an international conference in Washington City on the 1st of May next to ascertain what those laws are and ought to be and to take the necessary steps to bring about an international agreement by which we might safeguard the peace and the happiness of the world.

I respectfully call the attention of Senators to this resolution in the RECORD and request speedy action on it.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, referring to the suggestion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]—the destruction of neutral ships—I did not direct my remarks toward the loss of life on or the destruction or sinking of neutral ships. I think there would be a very great difference myself in the loss of life in the destruction of neutral ships and the loss of life in the destruction of belligerent ships.

So far as I am concerned, I do not agree with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] that American citizens, in the absence of notice from their Government, have a right to assume that they will be perfectly safe on these belligerent ships. They know they are not safe. They are fully advised by what has been happening from day to day. They need no notice. While they have a right to do it under international law, I think our Government ought long ago to have advised American citizens to keep off these belligerent ships; but I think there is not an American citizen in this country who is not familiar with the dangers in which he is going and who does not know the dangers that he is subjecting this country to when he goes on these belligerent ships and into that territory. He does not need any notice, so far as that is concerned, from his Government to be acquainted with what he is likely to run into; and the citizen who, knowing these things, still goes on traveling on belligerent ships is not very considerate, to say the least, of the people at home or of his country.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the only suggestion which I made was that if this ship was unarmed, a citizen had a right to assume that he was just as safe as if he were upon a neutral vessel. If he was to rely upon international law, he is protected in the one instance just as much as in the other. Whether the vessel is armed or unarmed is always a controverted question. If it were not armed, he would have the same protection that he would have upon a neutral vessel. My opinion that the Government is responsible for this disaster would not challenge that proposition.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I simply contend that, under the present condition of things, under the state of affairs in these foreign countries and seas, a citizen does not have a right to expect that when he goes on a belligerent ship he is perfectly safe. Everything has shown to the contrary. He knows very well that if he goes on a belligerent ship, and it is sunk, as has frequently been the case, he not only loses his own life but embroils our country in trouble and our people in trouble; and if he is patriotic, if he is considerate of his



country and people, he will not lay himself liable to that trouble and his country to this danger.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I have in mind the case of a prominent citizen of my own city who lost his life on the *Lusitania*. He was warned by public notice that was given not to take passage on the boat, and in addition to that he was privately and personally warned not to travel in that way. He disregarded these warnings, made light of them, and as a consequence lost his life. The officers of the Government were perfectly aware that the ship was loaded to the guards with arms and munitions of war for some of the belligerent nations. The passengers were permitted to travel upon the boat with that knowledge existing upon the part of the Government. Not only were the passengers themselves at fault, but the Government, in permitting passengers to take passage upon a ship that was practically carrying death and destruction to the subjects of one of the contending nations, is itself to some extent morally responsible for the deaths of the people who lost their lives. By that means the Government placed itself in a false position which must have embarrassed the administration in dealing with the question. We did not come to the question in dealing with a foreign nation with clean hands; we contributed to the disaster by permitting the passage of our own people on a ship loaded in that way. As a consequence our protest against this brutal destruction of our people lost much of its force.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator makes a very grave assertion when he charges that, because it failed to prevent our citizens from taking passage upon a ship sailing under the flag of a belligerent, the Government of the United States is responsible for the death of those who were cruelly sent to the ocean's bottom. I desire to ask him under what authority of law the Government officers could have prohibited American citizens from taking passage on any ship they saw fit to select?

Mr. WORKS. It would only have been necessary, Mr. President, for the Government to notify them that they should not take passage on a ship of that kind. It would not have been necessary to resort to force.

Mr. REED. If the Government had served such a notice as that, it would have been exceeding its authority. It is charged with no legal duty so to do, and it is charged with no greater moral duty than is the Senator himself, who owes no duty other than that resting upon all citizens of the Republic.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Would it not also have constituted an implied assertion by the United States of a doubt as to the right of a citizen to travel upon an unarmed belligerent vessel?

Mr. REED. Unquestionably.

Mr. ROBINSON. For the United States to issue a warning protesting against its citizens taking passage upon an unarmed belligerent vessel might constitute an assertion of the doctrine that the right to so travel did not exist.

In this connection I merely want to suggest that we ought to consider the thought whether the United States wants now to commit itself to the doctrine that by warning its citizens not to travel upon unarmed belligerent vessels that right is of doubt.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON. I agree with the proposition that a citizen ought to be very cautious how and when and where he travels abroad, but I do not want at this time to commit this Government to the proposition that under international law we have not the right so to travel if we choose to do so.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from California will yield a moment, I should like to address a question to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

No one will dispute that under treaty regulations American citizens have an absolute right to reside in and to journey through Mexico, and yet during the past year the attitude of our Government has been one of caution to American citizens to minimize the hazards and perils of residence in that country and to quit it. Does the Senator from Arkansas think that our Government has exposed itself to any imputation of the want of power or willingness to sustain the rights of our citizens in giving that caution?

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not; but I do think that others have criticized the Government for the very action to which the Senator from New York refers.

Mr. O'GORMAN. It is no unusual thing for a great and powerful Government to caution its citizens in time of great war and danger to avoid the zone of hazard and peril, and, as was stated a little while since by the Senator from Oklahoma,

Great Britain herself, under similar circumstances, not many years ago, without recognizing any doubt as to the rights of her subjects to travel on the ships of belligerents, nevertheless advised her subjects as a wise, as a prudent, and as a discreet measure to avoid those ships when they could travel on the ships of neutral nations.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. I agree with all that the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] has stated in this connection; but I also repeat my suggestion that for this Government to warn its citizens against traveling abroad on unarmed belligerent vessels might be construed in this time, when questions of international law have arisen as to the existence of the right, as an implied admission by the Government that it had doubts as to the existence of that right. That is the only suggestion I made.

Mr. O'GORMAN. The Senator's apprehension, I suppose, would be removed if in any such warnings conveyed to our citizens the Government distinctly disavowed any intent of recognizing the right of any belligerent to place restrictions upon the rights of our citizens with respect to travel.

Mr. ROBINSON. That might be true; but I make the further suggestion that if the Government should give such warning and then a vessel bearing American citizens should be destroyed, whatever the acts might be, however much they might be in violation of the principles of international law, it might still be urged by the offending nation, if I may term it such, that the mere fact that this Government had issued a warning to its citizens would constitute something in the nature of an estoppel against the Government to complain of the alleged wrong.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, it may be conceded as a mere question of law that an American citizen has a perfect right to travel upon one of these ships, loaded, as I have stated, and owned by the subjects of a belligerent nation; but certainly there is a moral responsibility resting not only upon the Government but upon every American citizen to do everything that is possible to be done properly to avoid conflict with the nations that are now at war.

I go further back than that. I have from the very beginning been opposed to the shipment of munitions of war and arms to any of these belligerent nations. I particularly objected to it after Great Britain had practically blockaded the ports of Germany so that we could not ship our own goods to that country, one of the belligerents. If we had said to Great Britain at that time, "If you prevent the shipment of our goods to Germany, we will furnish you no more munitions of war," we might have brought England to terms; but, aside from that, Mr. President, we have practically made ourselves parties to the war by supplying munitions of war and money to one side of the controversy, while neither is being furnished to the other side. We are not neutral; we are hypocritical in claiming that we are neutral.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. REED. The Senator from California states that we have made ourselves parties to the war by furnishing money and munitions to one side. I want to ask the Senator if he does not know that one of the first loans floated in this country was a loan of \$25,000,000 to Germany, and if he does not know that it was floated without a protest either by himself or by those who think and talk as he does?

Mr. WORKS. Whether that be so or not, Mr. President, it does not alter the situation in the least.

Mr. REED. But the Senator charges that we are not neutral. Now, I want to ask him another question: I ask if he does not know that Germany procured arms in this country as long as she could possibly get them from our shores to her own?

Mr. WORKS. That may be, Mr. President, but still it does not alter the situation.

Mr. REED. Now, if it is true that this country has been as free and open to Germany as it has been to all other countries, and that our Government has in no way distinguished between them, that the market is here free for them to enter if they can enter it, so that the treatment has been exactly the same for all peoples, how can the Senator say that this Government has taken an unneutral position?

Mr. WORKS. The Senator says so simply because it has been impossible to furnish munitions of war to the German nation, whether our markets were open to them or not. It is impossible that they could have been supplied to that nation,



and therefore we have been supplying munitions of war to one nation when we could not furnish them to the other.

Mr. REED. But that impossibility, the Senator will agree, for he is a fair man, is not because of anything our Government has done; it is not because of anything our people have done; but it is simply because one nation or one side has been able to overcome the other side upon the sea; the highway over which the goods are to pass has been taken possession of by the enemies of the central powers; and it is because the highway is blocked that they are not able to carry to their country the equipment they are perfectly free to acquire in the United States. The fact that England has closed the seas to Austria and Germany is an act of war by England. It is not an unneutral act on the part of the United States. The inability of the central powers to avail themselves of the benefits of our free markets is a mere exigency of the conflict between the central powers and the allies.

Mr. WORKS. Oh, Mr. President, I have no doubt in the world but that the citizens of this country who have been supplying arms to England would very gladly have furnished them to Germany for money, because they are selling them for that purpose and are growing rich upon the trade. That is not the question. It is a moral responsibility that is resting not only upon the people who are supplying these arms but, as I think, upon the Government permitting it to be done. I am not insisting that this should not be done simply because we are unable to furnish arms to Germany. My position is that we should not furnish them to any of these belligerents at any time.

Mr. REED. May I interrupt the Senator further?

Mr. WORKS. Certainly.

Mr. REED. To ask if the Senator believes we should not furnish arms because he believes it is in conflict with international law?

Mr. WORKS. I have not said so, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. And the Senator does not think so, of course?

Mr. WORKS. No.

Mr. REED. Then is the Senator's objection to the furnishing of arms based upon the idea that by furnishing arms to one side or the other or to both we enable them to kill each other? Is that the moral objection?

Mr. WORKS. That is one of the moral objections.

Mr. REED. Is not that the real objection?

Mr. WORKS. That is the principal one, certainly.

Mr. REED. If that be the objection, does it not follow that when we furnish them anything enabling them to keep armies in the field we are in the same way contributing to the power of one side or the other to kill its antagonists?

Mr. WORKS. Precisely, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. Then, does it not follow—

Mr. WORKS. Just wait one moment—and in the bill that I introduced here in the Senate I provided that not only munitions of war should not be sent, but that clothing and food for the armies should not be supplied.

Mr. REED. Very well.

Mr. WORKS. In other words, I object to the furnishing of any of the supplies that have been furnished by this Government or its people that are prolonging the war.

Mr. REED. The Senator believes that we should not sell cannon or rifles or ammunition to a nation engaged in war. He likewise believes that we should not sell to them food or clothing or shoes or horses or mules or automobiles or anything used upon the field of battle?

Mr. WORKS. That is my position, precisely.

Mr. REED. Then, the Senator must certainly go one step further. No army can be kept in the field, however well fed or well clothed from abroad, unless the people at home are also fed and clothed. So I think that the Senator would, by parity of reasoning, reach the conclusion that no goods of any character should be sent to a belligerent power.

Mr. WORKS. Not at all, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. That must be true, and if true it follows that our entire foreign trade should be wiped out at once; that this country should suffer all of the disasters of a war, for which it was in no way responsible, except the loss of the lives of its citizens. Enforce such a doctrine and the price of every horse and mule in America will fall to about 50 per cent of its value; likewise cattle and hogs will go to about 50 per cent of their value. All the products of our farms and mines and factories will go to about 50 per cent of their value, and this country will be engulfed in a financial and industrial catastrophe such as the world has never seen. All this the Senator would have our country suffer on account of a war that we prayed would never be begun, which we pray may be speedily ended, and for which we are in no manner responsible.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, the difference between the Senator from Missouri and myself is that I value human life above property while apparently he does not.

Mr. REED. But, Mr. President, the Senator is wrong. This war, as any sensible man knows, is going on until one of two things happen: Either one side or the other will be conquered or they will continue to fight until exhaustion ends the conflict. It is indisputable that the sooner one of these results is brought about the less there will be of human suffering and the less there will be of death and the less there will be of destruction. The sale of arms has a tendency to shorten the conflict.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. I was impressed with the statement made by the Senator from Missouri as to the industrial conditions which would obtain in this country if it were not for the war.

Mr. REED. No; the Senator misunderstood me. I said that if we were to adopt the philosophy of stopping the shipment of everything to Europe the result indicated would follow.

Mr. BORAH. Well, what does the Senator think would be the effect if we should suddenly stop the sale of those things which have been called for as extras by reason of the war—munitions, and so forth?

Mr. REED. The result?

Mr. BORAH. Yes; what would be the industrial effect upon this country?

Mr. REED. It would to that extent, of course, injure our financial condition. The country would probably still be able to go on and prosper and do business, but not to the same extent.

I want to say to the Senator, before he takes his seat, that, notwithstanding all the benefits which have come to this country from the war, I very much doubt whether we are in as good condition to-day as we would have been if trade had pursued an uninterrupted course and the world had remained at peace. Let me illustrate: Our exports to Germany in one period of 12 months fell off nearly \$300,000,000.

Mr. BORAH. But our trade, while it fell off with Germany, has been doubled or quadrupled with other countries, to the extent, I think, of one billion one hundred and forty million.

Mr. REED. I do not agree to the Senator's figures; surely they are inaccurate if applied alone to munitions of war. There has, of course, been an increase, but there have been fallings off, of course, with other countries. I do not think this war is by any means a real financial blessing to us.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri will state his point of order.

Mr. STONE. If the prolongation of this debate is going to lead to the discussion of all sorts of questions, I think we had better close it; for, as I understand, there is nothing before the Senate. I do not wish to take, and perhaps I can not take, the Senator from California off the floor, but I give notice that when he is through I shall move an executive session. I suppose I can take him off the floor, as there is nothing before the Senate, but I have no wish to do that.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I had no intention of taking up so much of the time of the Senate, and the Senator from Missouri will bear witness that most of the time has been taken up by other Senators. I only have a few more words to say.

The trouble, Mr. President, about our responsibility for prolonging this war is that so many of the people of this country place it upon the basis of dollars and cents. It is a terrible responsibility that we have taken upon ourselves when we furnish the material and the means to take the lives of the citizens of a friendly nation; and, for my part, I do not believe we can justify ourselves by saying that it is necessary in order to keep up the trade of this country with foreign nations. I hope the time may soon come when either the administration itself or Congress will reach the point where they will put an end to this traffic, which, I think, should have been prevented long since.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If I understand the position of the Senator from California, it is that it is morally wrong for the citizens of this country to sell munitions of war to any Government which is engaged in war with any other country. Am I right about that?

Mr. WORKS. That is my position.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If that be true, then I suppose the Senator would naturally take the position that it is wrong for the people of any country to sell munitions of war to any Government engaged in war with another country?

Mr. WORKS. Certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Now, what would the Senator say of a condition of this sort? Suppose there should happen to be one nation that had devoted itself to building up a great military establishment; it had an enormous army; it had factories by means of which it could manufacture all the munitions of war necessary to keep its great army in the field, and there happened to be another nation which was devoted to the arts of peace, which had taken the position that it was unwise to maintain a great standing army or to accumulate great quantities of arms and ammunition, and in that situation the great warlike nation, with its immense army and immense stores of munitions, should attack the peaceable nation. The result of that would be that the peaceable nation would be utterly crushed without any opportunity of obtaining from other countries of the world the means to defend itself against what might be a very wicked attack upon it. Would the Senator think that that situation would be desirable?

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, the case stated by the Senator from Utah is a purely imaginary one and does not exist in fact. What he says might be a very strong reason why this Government should take one side or the other of the controversy and become an ally of one of the nations or the other under the circumstances stated; but we are not doing that. We are professing to be neutral, and when we make that profession and, even under the circumstances stated by the Senator, supply munitions of war to one of the nations as against the other we are no longer neutral, but we become an ally of that nation. That is precisely what has come about.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Let me ask the Senator another question. The Senator says that a condition of that kind is unlikely to arise.

Mr. WORKS. I said it had not arisen.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I understood the Senator to say that it was purely imaginary, which would indicate that he thought it was unlikely to arise.

Mr. WORKS. Oh, no.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Did I misunderstand the Senator?

Mr. WORKS. The Senator from Utah misunderstood me. I am speaking about present conditions; I do not know what may happen in the future.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Take for example China. China, as the Senator knows, is a peaceful country, with no large standing army or supply of munitions on hand. There are other countries that have pretty good-sized armies and supplies of munitions of war, and there has been more or less talk about attacks upon China. Suppose that they should materialize and that China should be attacked. Would the Senator say that it would be, as a matter of morals, a desirable situation for those people not to be able to secure arms somewhere else to defend themselves against an aggressive war of that sort?

Mr. WORKS. Certainly it would not be desirable, but that is not the question. The question is whether we are in fact neutral, as we are claiming to be; whether we have not taken such sides in this controversy as to make us practically a party to one side as against the other.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, on the single point of neutrality, the test of neutrality is whether the action of the neutral changes the conditions created by the war. Our markets are open to all the world to buy. We have taken no action to prevent any belligerent or anyone else from buying in our markets, and we are at peace with all the world. A condition has been created by this war, and by the war alone, which prevents one or more of the belligerents from buying in this market. Now, if we undertake to reverse a condition created by the war we at once pro tanto enter into the war and endeavor to restore a condition existing before the war, and that is an act of unneutrality.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. LODGE. I do.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Does the Senator from Massachusetts state that in his opinion it is the duty of our Government to sell munitions to any belligerent at this time?

Mr. LODGE. I think our markets should be open to any belligerent or to any neutral.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Does the Senator think that we are under any obligation to sell our munitions to any belligerent?

Mr. LODGE. Obligation! It is not a question of obligation at all. The law is perfectly well settled on that point, as the Senator knows. The citizens or subjects of a neutral country are at liberty to ship contraband to belligerents at their own risk, but the Government is not responsible, of course, for what becomes of that contraband.

Mr. O'GORMAN. The Senator recognizes that it is entirely optional with us whether or not we sell munitions?

Mr. LODGE. Of course, Mr. President, any Government can put an embargo on anything it chooses to put an embargo upon. There is no question about the power. I am discussing the law, not the power.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Then, does the Senator think that, in the exercise of a sovereign and conceded right, if the Government placed an embargo that act would constitute an act of unneutrality?

Mr. LODGE. I think, Mr. President, if this Government placed an embargo now on the export of munitions of war it would be guilty of a grossly unneutral act, because it would by so doing change a condition created by the war, and by changing a condition created by the war, that is created by one belligerent, it would make itself to that extent the ally of the other belligerent.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Evidently in time of war such as is now disturbing the peace of the world almost any act of a neutral power would be regarded by some as an act of partiality toward one of the belligerents; but, in my judgment, this Government if it saw fit, if it deemed it best for the welfare of the American Nation, if it regarded it as the best security of peace with all the nations, could place an embargo against the shipment of any munitions to any belligerent without exposing itself to the imputation of an unneutral act.

Mr. LODGE. I am not questioning the power; I am making the point—and I do not think it can be successfully controverted—that if a neutral deliberately takes such action as to change a condition created by the war, and created by one belligerent against another, to that extent it becomes the ally of the belligerent that it benefits. Here it so happens that the conditions of the war have given the control of the sea to what are usually called "the allies." Now, if we undertake to undo that condition we, of course, at once to that extent make ourselves the ally of Germany.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he thinks that Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland were guilty of unneutral acts when they placed an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition after the war began?

Mr. LODGE. No; for the simple reason—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Then, has it come to this, that America is the only great nation of the world forbidden, according to the Senator's theory, from exercising the sovereign right of placing an embargo?

Mr. LODGE. Why, not the least in the world; the countries referred to did not change the conditions by their actions.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But would the United States change the conditions?

Mr. LODGE. It would change the conditions.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the Senator is wrong.

Mr. LODGE. The day it puts an embargo on, all the world knows that would be worth more to Germany than a million men.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. And before Sweden placed an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition those arms and ammunition, without passing over the sea, could get into Germany. The same was true of Holland. The same was true of Denmark, and before Italy entered into the war it was true of Italy. The placing of the embargo deprived Germany of that safe method of securing arms and ammunition and other contraband of war; and yet no one was heard to claim that those countries had been guilty of an act of unneutrality.

Mr. LODGE. Why, Mr. President, the thing is so obvious. Their embargo applied equally to all. Ours would apply only to one, in practice.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Their embargo applied to Germany especially, because it was with Germany that they could carry on their trade on land. They could not carry on a trade on land with Great Britain.

Mr. LODGE. No; but they could carry on a trade at sea with Great Britain.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Germany was the great and only beneficiary, practically. Everybody knows that Germany was deprived of an enormous advantage when Great Britain forced



those neutral countries of Europe to put on that embargo or lose the food which they needed and which Great Britain could keep from them; and yet no one claimed that those countries were committing an unneutral act.

The position of the Senator is virtually this: That the United States stands to-day as the only neutral nation in the world prohibited, according to his theory, from exercising this sovereign right of government—exercising it for its own benefit, exercising it for a moral reason, exercising it because the failure to exercise it makes it a participant in the war.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the case is so clear that it seems to me from either point of view hardly worth discussing. The countries named by the Senator by their embargo cut off the export of arms and munitions of war from their countries to all the belligerents.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. One moment, Mr. President. I want to finish one sentence, and then I will yield. Their embargo applied equally to all. Our embargo, owing to conditions created by the war, would apply only to one.

I now yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he considers the fact that the condition that he thinks we ought not to change was brought about by the action of the Government to which we are now supplying arms?

Mr. LODGE. Why, of course it was not, Mr. President. It was brought about by the course of the war, in which one side got control of the sea. We should be doing just as unneutral a thing as if it were in our power to shut down the arms factories of Liege, of which Germany got possession at the beginning of the war, and which she is now running in her own interest. If we tried to shut down those factories, if we had the power to do it, it would be an unneutral act.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. LODGE. I have said all I desire to say.

Mr. O'GORMAN. If the belligerent that is deriving the greatest benefit from our present attitude with regard to the exportation of arms were guilty of positive offenses against our own rights as a neutral nation, does the Senator think that placing an embargo because of that reason—

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator state the reason again?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Suppose the belligerent that is the chief beneficiary of our present policy with respect to the exportation of ammunition were to disregard our rights as a neutral nation, does the Senator think we would be justified in placing an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition as a retaliatory measure because of such conduct on the part of a belligerent nation disregarding and offensively violating our rights as a neutral?

Mr. LODGE. Of course, we should have a right to impose a retaliatory embargo if we wanted to do so.

Mr. O'GORMAN. If we did it for that reason, could it then be said that we were guilty of an unneutral act?

Mr. LODGE. A retaliatory embargo? That opens a great many questions, as to whether there is ground for retaliation or whether that is the best way of dealing with it. I think myself it might very well be an unneutral act.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, of course this debate is proceeding by unanimous consent. I have not objected. I thought it was very well to let it run a little while, by way of feeling out and getting some index to the sentiment of the Senate; but if we are going to enter upon the particular question now raised between the Senator from New York and the Senator from Massachusetts, I shall object to the debate proceeding further.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. I am entirely through. I do not desire to say anything more. If the Senator will allow me to yield to the Senator from New Mexico, I will sit down.

Mr. FALL. I simply desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, who is a historian, if it is not a historical fact that the policy of the United States with reference to the sale and shipment of arms to all countries was first announced by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, in answer to a protest of Great Britain that this country was furnishing arms to France?

Mr. LODGE. That is my recollection.

Mr. FALL. I think that is a historical fact.

Mr. STONE. The Senators agree upon the historical fact.

Mr. FALL. I think so.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 20 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 6, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 5, 1916.*

##### UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Joseph T. Johnson, of Spartanburg, S. C., to be United States district judge, western district of South Carolina.

##### UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

L. Ert Slack, of Indianapolis, Ind., to be United States attorney for the district of Indiana, vice Frank C. Dailey, resigned.

##### REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

James Y. Callahan, of Woodward, Okla., to be register of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., vice J. Lot Calvert, resigned.

##### APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Louis McC. Nulton to be a captain in the Navy from the 26th day of November, 1915.

Lieut. Commander Mark St. C. Ellis to be a commander in the Navy from the 26th day of November, 1915.

Ensign Thomas Moran to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 7th day of March, 1915.

Ensign Donald Boyden to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 8th day of June, 1915.

Albert Soiland, a citizen of California, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 13th day of December, 1915.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 5, 1916.*

##### ASSISTANT REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

James W. McCarter to be Assistant Register of the Treasury.

##### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. Robert H. Heterick to be passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. John A. Watkins to be passed assistant surgeon.

Dr. Edward C. Ernst to be assistant surgeon.

Dr. Peter J. Gorman to be assistant surgeon.

##### ASSAYER IN CHARGE.

Curtis F. Pike to be assayer in charge at Boise City, Idaho.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, retired, to be major general.

Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, retired, to be major general.

Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, retired, to be major general.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, retired, to be major general.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, retired, to be major general.

Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, retired, to be major general.

##### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, to be major general.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, to be major general.

Col. Frederick S. Strong, to be brigadier general.

Col. John F. Morrison, to be brigadier general.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

##### *To be first lieutenants.*

Harry D. Offutt.

George D. Chunn.

Charles M. O'Connor.

Augustus B. Jones.

Raymond E. Scott.

Rufus H. Hagood.

Herman G. Maul.

Frank H. Dixon.

Robert Du R. Harden.

Lloyd E. Tefft.

David D. Hogan.

##### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James J. Mayes, Infantry, to be judge advocate with the rank of major.

Maj. Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, to be judge advocate with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

##### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, retired, to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski to be colonel.

Maj. George G. Bailey to be lieutenant colonel.

Maj. George H. Penrose to be lieutenant colonel.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond to be colonel.  
 Maj. Edward L. Munson to be lieutenant colonel.  
 Capt. Charles C. Billingslea to be major.

*To be captains after three years' service.*

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary.  
 First Lieut. Neal N. Wood.  
 First Lieut. William B. Meister.  
 First Lieut. Harry R. McKellar.  
 First Lieut. Leeson O. Tarleton.  
 First Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta.  
 First Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk.  
 First Lieut. Robert Skelton.  
 First Lieut. Omar H. Quade.  
 First Lieut. Thomas E. Scott.  
 First Lieut. Harry H. Blodgett.  
 First Lieut. Alfred P. Upshur.  
 First Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood.  
 First Lieut. Philip B. Connolly.  
 First Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull.  
 First Lieut. Michael A. Dalley.  
 First Lieut. Leopold Mitchell.  
 First Lieut. Adna G. Wilde.  
 First Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr.  
 First Lieut. Johnson F. Hammond.  
 First Lieut. John G. Ingold.  
 First Lieut. Alvin C. Miller.  
 First Lieut. Chester R. Haig.  
 First Lieut. John H. Trinder.  
 First Lieut. William E. Hall.  
 First Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo.  
 First Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett.  
 First Lieut. Kerwin W. Kinard.  
 First Lieut. Robert M. Hardaway.  
 First Lieut. John W. Sherwood.  
 First Lieut. Guy L. Qualls.  
 First Lieut. James E. Baylis.  
 First Lieut. Douglas W. McEnery.  
 First Lieut. John W. Meehan.  
 First Lieut. Charles M. Walson.  
 First Lieut. Luther R. Poust.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn.  
 Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill.  
 Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. Jay J. Morrow.  
 Maj. James B. Cavanaugh.  
 Maj. James P. Jervey.  
 Maj. George P. Howell.  
 Maj. Charles W. Kutz.

*To be majors.*

Capt. Arthur Williams.  
 Capt. Wildurr Willing.  
 Capt. William L. Guthrie.  
 Capt. William A. Mitchell.  
 Capt. Warren T. Hannum.  
 Capt. Robert R. Ralston.  
 Capt. Mark Brooke.  
 Capt. Laurence V. Frazier.  
 Capt. James F. Bell.  
 Capt. Douglas MacArthur.

*To be captains.*

First Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson.  
 First Lieut. Richard T. Coiner.  
 First Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty.  
 First Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey.  
 First Lieut. Francis C. Harrington.  
 First Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee.  
 First Lieut. John M. Wright.  
 First Lieut. John R. D. Matheson.  
 First Lieut. William H. Sage, jr.  
 First Lieut. Charles J. Taylor.  
 First Lieut. Edwin H. Marks.

*To be first lieutenants.*

Second Lieut. Brehon B. Somervell.  
 Second Lieut. Xenophon H. Price.  
 Second Lieut. Robert W. Crawford.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick S. Skinner.  
 Second Lieut. Dabney O. Elliott.  
 Second Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill.

Second Lieut. George F. Lewis.  
 Second Lieut. Harrison Brand, jr.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick W. Herman.  
 Second Lieut. John H. Carruth.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce to be colonel.  
 Maj. Clarence C. Williams to be lieutenant colonel.  
 Maj. Samuel Hof to be lieutenant colonel.  
 Maj. William H. Tschappat to be lieutenant colonel.

## CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith to be chaplain with the rank of major.  
 Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd to be chaplain with the rank of captain.  
 Chaplain Stephen R. Wood to be chaplain with the rank of captain.  
 Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden to be chaplain with the rank of captain.

## CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton to be colonel.  
 Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan to be colonel.  
 Maj. George L. Byram to be lieutenant colonel.  
 Maj. Selah R. H. Tompkins to be lieutenant colonel.  
 Capt. Frank Tompkins to be major.  
 Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach to be major.  
 Capt. Robert C. Williams to be major.

*To be first lieutenants.*

Second Lieut. John T. Kennedy.  
 Second Lieut. Horace M. Hickam.  
 Second Lieut. Homer M. Groninger.  
 Second Lieut. Stewart O. Elting.  
 Second Lieut. John K. Brown.  
 Second Lieut. Richard D. Newman.  
 Second Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell.  
 Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, jr.  
 Second Lieut. Sumner M. Williams.

## FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

First Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt to be captain.  
 First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely to be captain.  
 Second Lieut. Herman Erlenkotter to be first lieutenant.  
 Second Lieut. Claude B. Thummel to be first lieutenant.  
 Second Lieut. Harold E. Miner to be first lieutenant.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell.  
 Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub.  
 Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. Thomas B. Lamoreux.  
 Maj. Andrew Hero, jr.  
 Maj. Frank E. Harris.  
 Maj. George Blakely.  
 Maj. Frank W. Coe.

*To be majors.*

Capt. Charles H. Hilton.  
 Capt. Edward L. Glasgow.  
 Capt. Percy Willis.  
 Capt. William F. Stewart, jr.  
 Capt. Joseph B. Douglas.  
 Capt. Hudson T. Patten.  
 Capt. Harrison Hall.

*To be captains.*

First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding.  
 First Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams.  
 First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody.  
 First Lieut. LeRoy Bartlett.  
 First Lieut. Robert C. Eddy.  
 First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson.  
 First Lieut. James F. Walker.  
 First Lieut. Ellery W. Niles.  
 First Lieut. Adelno Gibson.

*To be first lieutenants.*

Second Lieut. Willard K. Richards.  
 Second Lieut. Frank Drake.  
 Second Lieut. Meade Wildrick.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer.  
 Second Lieut. Fred Seydel.  
 Second Lieut. Charles A. Chapman.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Hines.  
 Second Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr.



Second Lieut. Walter K. Dunn.  
Second Lieut. Allen R. Edwards.

INFANTRY ARM.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale.  
Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart.  
Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison.  
Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. Ernest V. Smith.  
Maj. George B. Duncan.  
Maj. Lucius L. Durfee.  
Maj. Julius A. Penn.  
Maj. Edward M. Lewis.

*To be majors.*

Capt. Howard R. Perry.  
Capt. William D. Davis.  
Capt. George McD. Weeks.  
Capt. Isaac Erwin.  
Capt. Samuel V. Ham.  
Capt. George H. McMaster.  
Capt. Robert W. Mearns.  
Capt. William J. Latz.  
Capt. Henry L. Kinnison.  
Capt. Guy G. Palmer.  
Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe.  
Capt. Howard L. Laubach.  
Capt. Elmer W. Clark.

*To be captains.*

First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood.  
First Lieut. Leonard H. Cook.  
First Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrance.  
First Lieut. William R. Kendrick.  
First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer.  
First Lieut. Horace F. Sykes.  
First Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson.  
First Lieut. Charles Abel.  
First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster.  
First Lieut. George K. Wilson.  
First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush.  
First Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson.  
First Lieut. William E. Gillmore.  
First Lieut. William E. Persons.  
First Lieut. James G. Taylor.  
First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee.  
First Lieut. Alex M. Hall.  
First Lieut. Elliot Caziarc.  
First Lieut. Carl C. Jones.  
First Lieut. Alfred J. Booth.  
First Lieut. Edward K. Massee.  
First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon.  
First Lieut. James A. Higgins.

*To be first lieutenants.*

Second Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr.  
Second Lieut. Henry J. Weeks.  
Second Lieut. Roy A. Hill.  
Second Lieut. Arthur E. Bouton.  
Second Lieut. Enoch B. Garey.  
Second Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan.  
Second Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen.  
Second Lieut. John H. Muncaster.  
Second Lieut. Theodore K. Spencer.  
Second Lieut. Edwin M. Watson.  
Second Lieut. Charles D. Hartman.  
Second Lieut. Edgar S. Miller.  
Second Lieut. Thomas C. Lonergan.  
Second Lieut. Albert L. Sneed.  
Second Lieut. Lester D. Baker.  
Second Lieut. George A. Matile.  
Second Lieut. Walter R. Weaver.  
Second Lieut. Alva Lee.  
Second Lieut. Roy W. Winton.  
Second Lieut. Harry B. Crea.  
Second Lieut. Robert C. Cotton.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant of Field Artillery.  
First Lieut. Albert Gilmor, Fifth Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps.  
First Lieut. Luther Felker, Cavalry, unassigned, to be first lieutenant of Infantry.

First Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant of Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, Coast Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Joe Elkel, Fourth Field Artillery, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

*To be first lieutenants.*

Fredrick Donald Cooke.  
Fellowes Davis, jr.  
Harry Carlos De Vighne.  
James Henry Haberlin.  
Florus Fremont Lawrence.  
George Louis Le Fevre.  
Charles Martin Strotz.  
Edmund Adam Babler.  
Tracy Earl Clark.  
Robert Page Cooke.  
Ray H. Davies.  
Henry Levi Davis.  
Friend Bennett Gilpin.  
John William Means.  
Abram Comingo Griffith.  
Richard Derby.  
Timothy Joseph Butler.  
Edwin Crosby Chamberlin.  
James Francis Coupal.  
Joseph Eggleston Johnston King.  
Dean Wentworth Myers.  
Rufus Ingalls Newell.  
Nelson Gorham Russell.  
Paul Adolph Schule.  
De Witt Stetten.  
Henry Newton Shaw.  
Richard Moreland Taylor.  
Hugh Wilkinson.  
Ethan Flagg Butler.  
Francis Merriman Barnes, jr.  
Stanhope Bayne-Jones.  
John Pierce Beeson.  
George Van Ingen Brown.  
Percy Octave Chaudron.  
George Edwards Fay.  
Clayton Wellington Greene.  
Henry William Meyerding.  
Morris I. Schamberg.  
John Ross Whisenant.  
Hillel Unterberg.  
George Woolsey.  
J. G. Ellis, jr.  
Edward Adams.  
Joseph Dayton Condit.  
Harold Ward Dana.  
James Alonzo Gannon.  
Donald Maurice Gildersleeve.  
Rossner E. Graham.  
Horace Curlin Hall.  
H. Philip Hill.  
Ira Karr Humphrey.  
Henry Lyman.  
William John Manning.  
John Howard Nesbitt.  
Arthur Henry Reinstein.  
Reuben Lindsay Robertson.  
Leonard Case Scott.  
Robert Nathaniel Severance.  
William Lowrey Sharp.  
Harold A. Spilman.  
Albert Rowland Warner.  
Charles George Sinclair.  
Edward Allen Noyes.  
Joseph Leroy Farden.  
Robert Parvin Williams.  
Frederick H. Petters.  
Frank Wiley Wilson.  
Clarence Searle Ketcham.  
Luther Mitchell Ferguson.  
Paul Kurt Sauer.  
Linsly Rudd Williams.  
Hans Zinsser.  
John Woolman Churchman.  
Clarence Pennell Baxter.  
Karl Max Vogel.

Herbert Clifton Chase.  
 Ransom Spafard Hooker.  
 Basil Raphael Beltran.  
 Wilfred Mason Barton.  
 Harry Burke Schmidt.  
 Ward Francis Seeley.  
 Frank Thomas Fort.  
 Charles Stewart Flagler.  
 Bernhardt Kurt Stumberg.  
 Frank Joseph Tainter.  
 Carl Ten Broeck.  
 Rosewell Talmadge Pettit.  
 Emmett Ireland Vaughn.  
 John Jamieson Morton, jr.  
 James Savage Stone.  
 Frank Alexander Evans.  
 Walter Walker Palmer.  
 Frederick Madison Allen.  
 Gilpin Monteith McCain.  
 Stuart Clark Johnson.  
 Paul George Lacroix.  
 Ora Frank Parish.  
 John Fairbairn Binnie.  
 Roy Kepler Evans.  
 Louis Archie Milne.  
 Harry Migerdich Malejan.  
 Carl Merrill Robinson.  
 William Henry Robey.  
 Alan Mason Chesney.  
 Franklin Chambers McLean.  
 Lynn Thompson Hall.  
 Edgar Stillman.  
 Goodrich Barbour Rhodes.  
 Gerhard Hutchison Cocks.  
 Willard Joseph Denno.  
 Alan Churchill Woods.  
 Charles Wilbur Hyde.  
 Henry Suydam Satterlee.  
 Richard Henry Miller.  
 Charles Francis Lynch.  
 William Henry Price.  
 Albert Edward Catherwood.  
 Roy Donaldson McClure.  
 Walter Anthony Ostendorf.  
 George Adolph Stewart.  
 William Franklin Ball.  
 Arthur Leroy Hunt.  
 Thomas Avery Rogers.  
 Camille Joseph Stamm.  
 John Gardner Murray.  
 George Parcell Myers.  
 Charles Delucena Hart.  
 William Young Kennedy.  
 Adolph Ernst Dreyer.  
 Harold Koch Shawan.  
 Percy James Carroll.  
 Harold Duncan Cochrane.  
 George Edwards Tooley.  
 Richard Shelby Wilson.  
 Alpheus Felch Jennings.  
 Henry Rohnert Carstens.  
 Henry Rutledge Donaldson.  
 William Jonathan Pennock.  
 Howell Brewer.  
 George Wheeler Wilson.  
 William Stuart Frost.  
 Alphonse Raymond Dochez.  
 Harold Lindsay Amoss.  
 Robert Barnwell Rhett.  
 Herbert Alton Durham.  
 Benjamin Franklin Fridge, jr.  
 Stuart McGuire.  
 Warren La Verne Babcock.  
 Abram Lee Van Meter.  
 Frederic Good Sprowl.  
 Charles Stuart Moody.  
 Harry H. Hammel.  
 Chauncey Eugene Tennant.  
 John Davidson Milligan.  
 James Albertus Bethea.  
 Frank Rose.  
 Colvin Lafayette Cooper.  
 John Arthur Franklin Pfeiffer.

Paul Dudley White.  
 Orville Forrest Rogers, jr.  
 Henry Sage Dunning.  
 Homer Fordyce Swift.  
 William Post Herrick.  
 Ernest Gustav Tillmanns.  
 Louie Felger.  
 James Howard Means.  
 Otto Kerr Snyder.  
 Charles Edward Lawrence.  
 Roy Edward Fox.  
 Walter Sidders Lay.  
 Robert Emmet Seibels.  
 Carl Dinsmore Gray.  
 Robert Monroe Funkhouser.  
 Hugh McDowell Beebe.  
 Harry Hunt Towler.  
 John Martin Bradley.  
 Clifford William Andrews.  
 Bascom Franklin Morris.  
 Jeremiah Herman Metzger.  
 Edward Raymond Northrop.  
 Walter Conway Johnson.  
 Arthur Maxwell Alden.  
 Linwood Major Kelley.  
 Bacil Augustine Warren.  
 Nathaniel Niles Morse.  
 Charles Patterson Stahr.  
 Doyle Lee Eastland.  
 Edwin Burchett.  
 William Ernest Kramer.  
 William John McConnell.  
 Bender Zelotes Cashman.  
 Richard Lynn Ivins.  
 Thomas Richmond Boggs.  
 Heinrich Stern.  
 Frank Albert King.  
 Robert Thomas Irvine.  
 John Mumford Swan.  
 Frank Whipple Snow.  
 Charles Allen Betts.  
 Edward Bailey.  
 Fletcher Gardner.  
 George Frank Holland.

## DENTAL CORPS.

*To be dental surgeons.*

Acting Dental Surg. Albert R. White.  
 Acting Dental Surg. Mortimer Sanderson.  
 Acting Dental Surg. John H. Snapp.  
 Acting Dental Surg. William A. Squires.  
 Acting Dental Surg. Arnett P. Matthews.  
 Acting Dental Surg. John W. Scovel.  
 Acting Dental Surg. Charles De W. Deyton.  
 Acting Dental Surg. Benjamin C. Warfield.  
 Acting Dental Surg. Herman S. Rush.  
 Acting Dental Surg. Lester C. Ogg.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

*To be second lieutenants.*

Cadet William Edward Raab Covell.  
 Cadet Edwin Richardson Kimble.  
 Cadet Joseph Dogan Arthur, jr.  
 Cadet Ernest Frederick Miller.  
 Cadet John Stewart Bragdon.  
 Cadet George Jacob Richards.  
 Cadet Alexander Pennington Cronkhite.  
 Cadet John Scott Smylie.  
 Cadet Lehman Wellington Miller.  
 Cadet Douglas Lafayette Weart.  
 Cadet Earl Ewart Gesler.  
 Cadet Edwin Alexander Bethel.  
 Cadet John French Conklin.  
 Cadet Alfred Laing Ganahl.  
 Cadet John Easter Harris.  
 Cadet William Frazer Tompkins.  
 Cadet Douglas Hamilton Gillette.  
 Cadet Paul Alfred Hodgson.  
 Cadet Donald Angus Davison.  
 Cadet Thomas Bernard Larkin.  
 Cadet Edwin Coit Kelton.  
 Cadet Mason James Young.  
 Cadet Layson Enslow Atkins.



## CAVALRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants.*

Cadet Stafford LeRoy Irwin.  
 Cadet Pearson Menoher.  
 Cadet Edwin Bowman Lyon.  
 Cadet Carl Conrad Bank.  
 Cadet George Hume Peabody.  
 Cadet Earl Larue Naiden.  
 Cadet Henry McElderry Pendleton.  
 Cadet Edmund de Treville Ellis.  
 Cadet Robert William Strong.  
 Cadet Clifford Barrington King.  
 Cadet Paul Russell Frank.  
 Cadet William Sumner Teall Halcomb.  
 Cadet Edward Campbell McGuire.  
 Cadet John McDonald Thompson.  
 Cadet John Fuller Davis.  
 Cadet Reese Maughan Howell.  
 Cadet Henry Jervis Friese Miller.  
 Cadet Harry Aloysius Harvey.  
 Cadet Frank D. McGee.  
 Cadet Harry Benson Anderson.  
 Cadet Norman Jay Boots.  
 Cadet Hugh P. Avent.  
 Cadet Victor Vaughan Taylor.  
 Cadet Horace Stringfellow, jr.  
 Cadet Leo Andrew Walton.  
 Cadet Ralph Pittman Cousins.  
 Cadet John Franklin Stevens.  
 Cadet Blackburn Hall.  
 Cadet Edward James Dwan.  
 Cadet Eustis Lloyd Hubbard.  
 Cadet William Berkeley Peebles.  
 Cadet Frederic William Boye.  
 Cadet Karl Hartman Gorman.

## FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants.*

Cadet James Allen Lester.  
 Cadet Herman Beukema.  
 Cadet Herbert Spencer Struble.  
 Cadet Francis Joseph Dunigan.  
 Cadet Edwin Albert Zundel.  
 Cadet Clinton Wilbur Howard.  
 Cadet Charles Manly Busbee.  
 Cadet Albert Whitney Waldron.  
 Cadet John Hobert Wallace.  
 Cadet Raymond Marsh.  
 Cadet Joseph May Swing.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Cadet Henry Spiese Aurand.  
 Cadet Harold Eugene Small.  
 Cadet Henry Benton Saylor.  
 Cadet Albert Henry Warren.  
 Cadet John Frederick Kahle.  
 Cadet Reinold Melberg.  
 Cadet Clarence Brewster Lindner.  
 Cadet John Henry Cochran.  
 Cadet Logan Wellington Series.  
 Cadet John Kimberly Meneely.  
 Cadet Joseph Jesse Teter.  
 Cadet John Storrie MacTaggart.  
 Cadet Martin John O'Brien.  
 Cadet Joseph Cuming Haw.  
 Cadet Iverson Brooks Summers, jr.  
 Cadet Clifford Randall Jones.  
 Cadet John Beugnot Wogan.  
 Cadet Clesen Henry Tenney.  
 Cadet Frank Edwin Emery, jr.  
 Cadet Edward Caswell Wallington.  
 Cadet Carl Ernest Hocker.  
 Cadet Richmond Turnbull Gibson.  
 Cadet Edward Bolton Hyde, jr.  
 Cadet Walter Wood Hess, jr.  
 Cadet Thomas Joseph Brady.  
 Cadet Herbert Robison Corbin.  
 Cadet Hubert Reilly Harmon.  
 Cadet Joseph Daly Coughlan.  
 Cadet Charles Hosmer Chappin.  
 Cadet William Putnam Cherrington.  
 Cadet Charles Robert Finley.

## INFANTRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants.*

Cadet Parley Doney Parkinson.  
 Cadet Charles Wolcott Ryder.  
 Cadet Joseph Taggart McNarney.  
 Cadet Omar Nelson Bradley.  
 Cadet John Paul Mueller.  
 Cadet Leland Stanford Hobbs.  
 Cadet Charles Calvert Benedict.  
 Cadet Vernon Evans.  
 Cadet Roscoe Barnett Woodruff.  
 Cadet Lewis Clarke Davidson.  
 Cadet Dwight David Eisenhower.  
 Cadet Harold William Jones.  
 Cadet James Basevi Ord.  
 Cadet John Ellis Rossell.  
 Cadet Whitten Jasper East.  
 Cadet Sidney Carroll Graves.  
 Cadet Jo Hunt Reaney.  
 Cadet John William Leonard.  
 Cadet John Aloysius McDermott.  
 Cadet Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt.  
 Cadet James Alward Van Fleet.  
 Cadet Louis Alfred Merillat, jr.  
 Cadet Edward Gill Sherburne.  
 Cadet Michael Frank Davis.  
 Cadet Luis Raul Esteves.  
 Cadet Stuart Clarence MacDonald.  
 Cadet Metcalfe Reed.  
 Cadet Benjamin Greeley Ferris.  
 Cadet Charles Samuel Ritchel.  
 Cadet Thomas Guerdon Hearn.  
 Cadet Donald Henley.  
 Cadet Alfred Schrieber Balsam.  
 Cadet George Pulsifer, jr.  
 Cadet Otto Al Busch Hooper.  
 Cadet Howard Donnelly.  
 Cadet John Nicholas Robinson.  
 Cadet Tom Fox.  
 Cadet Thomas James Hanley, jr.  
 Cadet Jacob John Gerhardt.  
 Cadet Stanley McNabb.  
 Cadet Vernon Edwin Prichard.  
 Cadet Robert Bishop Lorch.  
 Cadet Adlai Howard Gilkeson.  
 Cadet Gilbert Smith Brownell.  
 Cadet Richard Carlton Stickney.  
 Cadet Philip Kitchings McNair.  
 Cadet Jesse Beeson Hunt.  
 Cadet John Benjamin Duckstad.  
 Cadet John Ross Mendenhall.  
 Cadet Norman Randolph.  
 Cadet Joseph Monroe Murphy.  
 Cadet George Edward Stratemeyer.  
 Cadet Leroy Hugh Watson.  
 Cadet Henry Harold Dabney.  
 Cadet John Hamilton Chew Williams.  
 Cadet Melchior McEwen Eberts.  
 Cadet Oscar Andruss Straub.  
 Cadet Earl Marvin Price.  
 Cadet Arthur Arnim White.  
 Cadet John Keliher.  
 Cadet Benjamin Willis Mills.  
 Cadet Thomas Fenton Taylor.  
 Cadet Marshall Henry Quesenberry.  
 Cadet Robert Livingston Williams.  
 Cadet Charles Curtiss Herrick.

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter to be a rear admiral.  
 Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler to be a rear admiral.  
 Capt. Albert Gleaves to be a rear admiral.  
 Capt. Herbert O. Dunn to be a rear admiral.  
 Capt. Albert W. Grant to be a rear admiral.  
 Commander Henry A. Wiley to be a captain.  
 Commander Frederic B. Bassett, jr., to be a captain.  
 Commander Richard H. Jackson to be a captain.  
 Commander Nathan C. Twining to be a captain.  
 Commander Benjamin F. Hutchison to be a captain.  
 Commander Thomas P. Magruder to be a captain.  
 Commander Sumner E. W. Kittelle to be a captain.  
 Commander George L. P. Stone to be a commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Frederic N. Freeman to be a commander.  
 Commander Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh to be a commander.

Commander Ralph Earle to be a commander.  
 Commander Gatewood S. Lincoln to be a commander.  
 Commander Ivan C. Wettengel to be a commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Charles M. Tozer to be a commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Wat T. Cluverius to be a commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Duncan M. Wood to be a commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer to be a commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Thomas A. Kearney to be a commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Arthur MacArthur to be a commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Frank E. Ridgely to be a commander.  
 Lieut. John Downes to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Commander William L. Pryor to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. George J. Meyers to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Commander James P. Murdock to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Commander Edward J. Marquart to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Donald C. Bingham to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Robert Wallace to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Ralph M. Griswold to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliff to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. James P. Lannon to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Myles Joyce to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Frank C. Martin to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Ralph P. Craft to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Adolphus Staton to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. David A. Weaver to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. Neil E. Nichols to be a lieutenant commander.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roy Le C. Stover to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles A. Dunn to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred W. Atkins to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Philip H. Hammond to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Claud A. Jones to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harry Campbell to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) George W. Kenyon to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Allan S. Farquhar to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lucien F. Kimball to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harvey W. McCormack to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold M. Bemis to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest D. McWhorter to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) John H. Schelling to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bert B. Taylor to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) William O. Wallace to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank R. King to be a lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bruce R. Ware, jr., to be a lieutenant.  
 The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):  
 Preston B. Haines,  
 Granville B. Hoey,  
 Hugh V. McCabe,  
 Richard W. Wuest,  
 Hugo W. Koehler,  
 Deupree J. Friedell,  
 Frank E. Johnson,  
 Percy T. Wright,  
 Herbert R. A. Borchardt,  
 Cyrus D. Gilroy,  
 William N. Richardson, jr.,  
 Stewart A. Manahan,  
 Charles M. Elder,  
 Creed H. Boucher,  
 Charles M. Cooke, jr.,  
 Mervyn S. Bennion,  
 Augustine H. Gray,  
 Walter E. Brown,  
 Chester C. Jersey,  
 Hollaway H. Frost,  
 Howard K. Lewis,  
 Robert T. Merrill, 2d.,  
 Warren L. Moore,  
 Walter D. Seed, jr.,  
 James B. Will,  
 Harry W. Hosford,  
 Clarence K. Bronson,  
 Franklin S. Steinwachs,  
 Francis G. Marsh,  
 Earle C. Metz,  
 Herbert W. Underwood,  
 Frederick C. Sherman,  
 Percy K. Robottom,  
 Wadleigh Capehart,  
 Lylal A. Davidson,

Alston R. Simpson,  
 Robert C. Lee,  
 Josiah O. Hoffman, jr.,  
 Millington B. McComb,  
 Frank H. Luckel,  
 William M. Corry, jr.,  
 Melville S. Brown,  
 George M. Cook,  
 Sargent Force,  
 Donald B. Beary,  
 Joseph P. Norfleet,  
 Edward C. Lange,  
 Robert E. Bell,  
 Bernard O. Wills,  
 Charles J. Moore,  
 Walter V. Combs,  
 Frank H. Kelley, jr.,  
 James A. Logan,  
 Leslie LaF. Jordan,  
 John H. Smith,  
 James T. Alexander,  
 Francis A. La Roche,  
 Francis P. Traynor,  
 Howard B. Berry,  
 John H. Wellbrock,  
 Ormond C. Pailthorp,  
 Dorsey O. Thomas,  
 Lewis Hancock, jr.,  
 Alfred Y. Lamphier,  
 Spencer S. Lewis,  
 William S. Nicholas,  
 Walden L. Ainsworth,  
 Edward K. Lang,  
 Robert N. Miller,  
 Edwards B. Gibson,  
 William A. Richardson,  
 Charles A. Pownall,  
 Lorain Anderson,  
 Murphy J. Foster,  
 James G. Ware,  
 Lawrence F. Reifsnider,  
 Godfrey de C. Chevallier,  
 Robert Gatewood,  
 Walter A. Edwards,  
 Frederick G. Reinicke,  
 Valentine N. Bieg,  
 Bolivar V. Meade,  
 Miles P. Refo, jr.,  
 Samuel W. King,  
 Edgar M. Williams,  
 Earl A. McIntyre,  
 Robert T. Young,  
 George L. Dickson,  
 Marc A. Mitscher,  
 Elmer K. Niles,  
 Scott B. Macfarlane,  
 George L. Weyler,  
 Roman B. Hammes,  
 Earl W. Spencer, jr.,  
 Clarkson J. Bright,  
 William D. Kilduff,  
 Herbert O. Roesch,  
 Romuald P. P. Meclewski,  
 John F. Donelson,  
 Joseph F. Crowell, jr.,  
 Webb Trammell,  
 Charlton E. Battle, jr.,  
 Herbert R. Hein,  
 Frederick S. Hatch,  
 Herbert H. Bouson,  
 Ole O. Hagen,  
 Robert M. Griffin,  
 Robert H. Skelton,  
 Alfred G. Zimmermann,  
 Roger W. Paine,  
 Milton H. Anderson,  
 Delevan B. Downer,  
 Oliver L. Wolford,  
 Ellis S. Stone,  
 Harry L. Merring,  
 Francis S. Craven,  
 Morris D. Gilmore,  
 Lybrand P. Smith,  
 George M. Lowry,  
 William D. Chandler, jr.,



William E. Baughman,  
 Harry W. Hill,  
 John A. Fletcher,  
 Bernhard H. Bieri,  
 Oscar C. Badger,  
 James C. Byrnes, jr.,  
 Thomas S. King, 2d,  
 Robert K. Awtrey,  
 Howard S. Jeans,  
 Scott D. McCaughey,  
 Edward B. Lapham,  
 Edward W. Hanson,  
 Daniel J. Callaghan,  
 Frank J. Lowry,  
 Cecil Y. Johnston,  
 Thomas Baxter,  
 Walter A. Riedel,  
 Aylmer L. Morgan, jr.,  
 Edgar R. McClung,  
 John R. Peterson, jr.,  
 John H. McGruder, jr.,  
 George F. Jacobs,  
 James L. Rodgers,  
 James McD. Cresap,  
 Paul F. Foster,  
 Everett D. Capehart,  
 Frank Loftin,  
 Lewis W. Comstock,  
 Thomas S. McCloy,  
 Lyell St. L. Pamperin,  
 George B. Ashe,  
 Joseph L. Nielson,  
 Harold R. Keller,  
 Frank C. McCord,  
 Eric L. Barr,  
 John C. Thom,  
 Ralph F. Wood,  
 Ames Loder,  
 Paul M. Bates,  
 Walter S. Davidson,  
 John W. Reeves, jr.,  
 Henry J. Shields,  
 Urey W. Conway,  
 Guysbert B. Vroom,  
 Robert P. Hinrichs,  
 Elliott B. Nixon,  
 Joseph M. Blackwell,  
 Frank E. P. Uberroth,  
 Jenifer Garnett,  
 Frank F. Reynolds,  
 Glenn F. Howell,  
 Sherwood Picking,  
 Glenn B. Strickland,  
 Norman L. Kirk,  
 Francis M. Collier,  
 Pat Buchanan,  
 James H. Taylor,  
 Merritt Hodson,  
 George A. Rood,  
 Ralph G. Risley,  
 Fred Welden,  
 John W. McClaran,  
 Alexander Macomb,  
 William F. Callaway,  
 Wells E. Goodhue,  
 Wallace B. Phillips,  
 Frederick L. Riefkohl,  
 Joseph R. Mann, jr.,  
 Daniel S. McQuarrie,  
 Harry D. McHenry,  
 John F. Meigs, jr.,  
 John W. Gates,  
 William C. Barnes,  
 Van Leer Kirkman, jr.,  
 Philip R. Baker,  
 Harvey S. Haislip,  
 Harrison R. Glennon,  
 Ralph E. Dennett,  
 George F. Parrott, jr.,  
 Alfred S. Wolfe,  
 Ralph C. Lawder,  
 Eugene T. Oates,  
 Roy W. Lewis,  
 Marion C. Cheek,  
 Richard S. Field,

Robert P. Moltzen, jr.,  
 Harry R. Bogusch,  
 Robert H. English,  
 George C. Fuller,  
 Bushrod B. Howard,  
 George D. Murray,  
 Carroll Q. Wright, jr.,  
 Oliver M. Read, jr.,  
 Joseph McE. B. Smith,  
 George J. McMillin,  
 William H. O'Brien, jr.,  
 Howard F. Kingman,  
 Howard S. Keep,  
 James G. B. Gromer,  
 William M. Quigley,  
 Rivers J. Carstarphen,  
 Albert R. Mack,  
 John A. L. Zenor,  
 Calvin H. Cobb,  
 Robert B. Simons,  
 Lee C. Carey,  
 John H. Holt, jr.,  
 Norman Scott,  
 Glenn A. Smith,  
 Conrad Ridgely,  
 Donald C. Godwin,  
 Richard P. Myers,  
 Webb C. Hayes,  
 Howard D. Bode,  
 Jay L. Kerley,  
 Harold E. Snow,  
 Richard H. Booth,  
 Morton L. Deyo,  
 Robert P. Mohle,  
 Harold T. Bartlett,  
 Robert M. Hinckley,  
 Ralph S. Parr,  
 Charles H. McMorris,  
 Virgil C. Griffin, jr.,  
 Henry M. Kieffer,  
 William A. Corley,  
 Benjamin Perlman,  
 Howard H. Good,  
 Ernest G. Small,  
 Carleton H. Wright,  
 Robertson J. Weeks,  
 Herman E. Fischer,  
 Edward P. Nickinson,  
 Thomas L. Gatch,  
 Harry G. Patrick,  
 John H. Culin,  
 Alfred E. Montgomery,  
 Andrew C. Bennett,  
 Fred K. Elder,  
 Allen H. Guthrie,  
 Edward O. McDonnell,  
 Oliver W. Bagby,  
 James C. Clark,  
 James C. Monfort,  
 Robert D. Moore,  
 Carl G. Gilliland,  
 Harold Dodd,  
 Whitley Perkins,  
 Warren A. Shaw,  
 Guy C. Hitchcock,  
 Anton B. Anderson,  
 Ralph S. Wentworth,  
 George L. Woodruff,  
 Mahlon S. Tisdale,  
 Schuyler Mills,  
 James L. King,  
 William D. Taylor,  
 Davis De Treville,  
 Homer C. Wick,  
 John P. Dalton,  
 Robert A. Lavender,  
 Louis P. Wenzell,  
 Robert S. Haggart,  
 Philip Van H. Weems,  
 George H. Fort,  
 Lunsford L. Hunter,  
 Albert C. Roberts,  
 Ernest W. Broadbent,  
 Forrest U. Lake,  
 Robert R. Thompson,

Elliott Buckmaster,  
 Walter S. De Lany,  
 Emory P. Eldredge,  
 Albert B. Sanborn,  
 Ellis M. Zacharias,  
 Clarence Gulbranson,  
 Wentworth H. Osgood,  
 Donald F. Patterson,  
 Donald W. Hamilton,  
 Heister Hoogewerff,  
 John H. Falge,  
 Louis E. Denfeld,  
 Ralph W. Holt,  
 George W. D. Dashiell,  
 Emory W. Coil,  
 Nathan B. Chase,  
 George W. La Mountain,  
 Harry W. Scofield,  
 Carroll M. Hall,  
 William S. Hogg, jr.,  
 Beriah M. Thompson,  
 John L. Fox,  
 William G. Greenman,  
 Horatio J. Peirce,  
 Hamilton Harlow,  
 Thales S. Boyd,  
 James A. Crutchfield,  
 Daniel E. Barbey,  
 Grady B. Whitehead,  
 Campbell D. Edgar,  
 Harry P. Curley,  
 Walter S. Haas,  
 John P. Bowden,  
 De Witt C. Ramsey,  
 Raymond V. Hannon,  
 Baylis F. Poe,  
 Roscoe E. Schuirman,  
 Abraham C. Ten Eyck,  
 Ingram C. Sowell,  
 Francis E. M. Whiting,  
 Charles A. Lockwood, jr.,  
 John K. Richards, jr.,  
 William H. Burtis,  
 Hans Ertz,  
 Paul S. Theiss,  
 Aaron S. Merrill,  
 John Wilbur,  
 Charles S. Alden,  
 George S. Gillespie,  
 Garnet Hulings,  
 Hubert V. La Bombard,  
 Edward H. McKitterick,  
 Laurence R. Brown,  
 Stanley R. Canine, and  
 Leonard N. Linsley.  
 Medical Insp. Charles H. T. Lowndes to be a medical director.  
 Surg. Charles E. Ryder to be a surgeon.  
 Surg. Allen D. McLean to be a surgeon.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick G. Abeken to be a surgeon.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. Winfield S. Pugh, jr., to be a surgeon.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. James E. Gill to be a surgeon.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. Isaac S. K. Reeves to be a surgeon.  
 Asst. Surg. Stanley D. Hart to be a passed assistant surgeon.  
 Asst. Surg. Penlie B. Ledbetter to be a passed assistant surgeon.  
 Asst. Surg. Richard H. Laning to be a passed assistant surgeon.  
 Asst. Surg. Robert F. Jones to be a passed assistant surgeon.  
 Asst. Surg. Charles L. Beeching to be a passed assistant surgeon.  
 Asst. Surg. Robert G. Davis to be a passed assistant surgeon.  
 Asst. Surg. Chester C. Wood to be a passed assistant surgeon.  
 The following-named assistant surgeons of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy to be assistant surgeons:  
 Ruskin M. Lhamon,  
 Robert A. Torrance,  
 Clarence W. Ross,  
 Carleton I. Wood,  
 Foster H. Bowman,  
 Chalmer H. Weaver,  
 William A. Brams,  
 William W. Wickersham,  
 Cecil S. O'Brien,  
 Charles W. Depping,  
 Henry McDonald,

William H. Michael,  
 William A. Stoops,  
 Talmadge Wilson,  
 Joel T. Boone,  
 Walter W. Cress,  
 Henry M. Stenhouse,  
 Joy A. Omer,  
 Summerfield M. Taylor, and  
 Fredric L. Conklin.  
 The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps:  
 Overton Brooks,  
 Montgomery H. Sicard,  
 Forrest M. Harrison,  
 Elphege A. M. Gendreau,  
 John Harper,  
 Francis DeA. Gibbs,  
 Richard H. Miller,  
 Walter A. Vogelsang,  
 Russell J. Trout,  
 Henry C. Weber,  
 George W. Taylor,  
 Grover C. Wilson,  
 Virgil H. Carson,  
 John P. Owen,  
 William J. Rogers,  
 George B. Tyler,  
 George P. Shields,  
 Paul Richmond, jr., and  
 Lawrence F. Drumm.  
 William M. Thebaut to be an assistant dental surgeon.  
 George C. Fowler to be an assistant dental surgeon.  
 Pay Inspector Ziba W. Reynolds to be a pay director.  
 Pay Inspector Eugene D. Ryan to be a pay director.  
 Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan to be a pay director.  
 Paymaster David Potter to be a pay inspector.  
 Paymaster Samuel Bryan to be a pay inspector.  
 Paymaster Arthur F. Huntington to be a pay inspector.  
 Assistant Paymaster John L. Chatterton to be a passed assistant paymaster.  
 Assistant Paymaster Arthur H. Mayo to be a passed assistant paymaster.  
 Assistant Paymaster William Gower to be a passed assistant paymaster.  
 Tucker C. Gibbs to be an assistant paymaster.  
 Chester W. Edge to be an assistant paymaster.  
 Stephen J. Brune to be an assistant paymaster.  
 Chaplain George E. T. Stevenson to be a chaplain, with the rank of lieutenant commander.  
 The following-named ensigns in the Navy to be assistant naval constructors:  
 Harold E. Saunders,  
 Garland Fulton,  
 Samuel J. Zeigler, jr., and  
 Ernest M. Pace, jr.  
 Herbert S. Howard to be a naval constructor.  
 Ensign Roscoe L. Martin to be an assistant civil engineer.  
 The following-named boatswains to be chief boatswains:  
 John Atley,  
 George G. Robertson,  
 George Knott, and  
 Thomas Macklin.  
 The following-named gunners to be chief gunners:  
 Torger Nylund,  
 George D. Stillson,  
 Richard O. Williams,  
 Michael Macdonald,  
 Charles S. Schepke,  
 George D. Samonski,  
 William O. King,  
 James E. Orton,  
 William Cronan,  
 Charles L. Bridges,  
 Arthur Langfield,  
 Albert Klingler,  
 John Ronan, and  
 William Seach.  
 The following-named machinists to be chief machinists:  
 Frederick T. Lense,  
 Edwin W. Abel,  
 Albert C. Byrne,  
 George L. Russell,  
 Orrin R. Hewitt,  
 Otto T. Purcell,  
 William R. Gardner,



George W. Fairfield,  
William M. Miller,  
Joseph C. Stein,  
Louis F. Miller,  
Robert M. Huggard,  
Paul B. Cozine, and  
Earl F. Holmes.

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters:

Reuben R. Clarke,  
Frank M. Smith,  
Harry R. Taylor,  
Harold F. McCarty,  
Tony L. Hannah,  
Frederick Mackle,  
William L. Wall,  
Frank Weber, and  
Robert E. Wilkinson.

Pharmacist Ralph T. Abernathy to be a chief pharmacist.

Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins, to be a colonel in the Marine Corps.

Maj. Albertus W. Catlin to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Hiram I. Bearss to be a major in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Louis M. Gulick to be a major in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Edward H. Conger to be a captain.

First Lieut. Henry N. Manney, jr., to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Fred S. N. Erskine to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Roy S. Geiger to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Ernest C. Williams to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Tebbs, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The following-named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps:

Ralph J. Mitchell,  
Robert O. B. Burwell,  
Louis R. de Roode,  
John A. Minnis,  
DeWitt Peck,  
Archie F. Howard,  
Raymond R. Wright,  
Rupert M. Burstan,  
Pedro A. del Valle, and  
Owen E. O'Neill.

The following-named assistant paymasters, with rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters with rank of lieutenant (junior grade):

William E. Moorman,  
Ernest H. Barber,  
Harry D. Sandlin,  
Oscar W. Leidel,  
Arthur H. Eddins,  
Stanley M. Mathes,  
Delos P. Heath,  
Herman G. Bowerfind,  
Herbert J. Hauser,  
Charles C. Copp,  
John J. Gaffney,  
Lawrence A. Odlin,  
John H. Colhoun,  
John A. Byrne,  
Richard S. Robertson,  
Charles V. McCarty,  
Eaton C. Edwards,  
David T. Chalmers,  
John A. Harman,  
John B. Ewald,  
Samuel R. White, jr., and  
Macdonough C. Merriman.

Capt. William S. Benson to be a rear admiral.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson to be Chief of Naval Operations.

Commander William V. Pratt to be a captain.

Lieut. Commander Dudley W. Knox to be a commander.

Lieut. Richard Wainwright, jr., to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. John H. Hoover to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. Louis H. Maxfield to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. Raymond F. Frellsen to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Carl T. Osburn to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Farber to be a lieutenant.  
Ensign Lucien B. Green, second, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Carlos A. Bailey to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign John A. Byers to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Marc W. Larimer to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Robert A. Hall to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Edmund A. Crenshaw, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Harold B. Grow to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Stephen B. Robinson to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Hugh C. Frazer to be an ensign.

Ensign Charles P. Mason to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign John J. Brown to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Stanley G. Womble to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

The following-named chief and warrant officers of the Navy to be ensigns:

Chief Machinist William D. Sullivan,

Gunner Albert Osenger,

Machinist Eugene G. Herzinger,

Gunner Richard S. Bulger,

Chief Machinist Adolph J. Merkt, and

Chief Machinist Horace E. Burks.

Chaplain William G. Cassard to be a chaplain with rank of captain.

Chaplain George E. T. Stevenson to be a chaplain with rank of commander.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans to be a chaplain with rank of lieutenant commander.

Boatswain Bertram David to be a chief boatswain.

Carpenter Samuel C. Burgess to be a chief carpenter.

Maj. John T. Myers to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Frederic L. Bradman to be a major in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy:

Richard R. Adams,  
Lynde D. McCormick,

Henry O. Tovey,

Mark L. Sperry, jr.,

Robert N. S. Baker,

William Nelson,

Arthur C. Davis,

Wesley J. Shofner,

Oliver H. Ritchie,

Merrill T. Kinne,

Arthur D. Struble,

Walter A. Hicks,

Warner P. Portz,

Leverett S. Lewis,

Frederic P. Culbert,

Frederick W. Pennoyer, jr.,

Howes Bodfish,

Benjamin F. Perry,

Richard W. Bates,

Louis R. Moore,

John F. Bates, jr.,

Phillip T. Glennon,

Claude O. Kell,

Roy de S. Horn,

James M. Shoemaker,

Winfred H. A. Pike, jr.,

Gerard H. Wood,

Melville C. Partello,

Kendall Preston,

Robert O. Glover,

Lloyd V. H. Armstrong,

Melville W. Powers,

John H. Rockwell,

Howard L. Vickery,

Archie E. Glann,

Vincent H. Godfrey,

Harry H. Chenoweth,

Hugh G. Eldredge,

Stuart B. Clark,

Edward E. Hazlett, jr.,

John C. Lusk,

Norwood G. Calvert,

Leon B. Scott,

Charles F. Osborn,

George P. Lamont,

William H. Bowman,  
 Walter M. A. Wynne,  
 Scott Umsted,  
 Myron J. Walker,  
 Finney B. Smith,  
 William J. Lorenz,  
 Powell McC. Rhea,  
 Edouard V. M. Isaacs,  
 Henry P. Burnett,  
 Edwin S. McCoach,  
 Hubert E. Paddock,  
 Donald McL. Dalton,  
 Theodore E. Chandler,  
 Herbert V. Wiley,  
 Ivan M. Graham,  
 Samuel R. Shumaker,  
 Frank D. Wagner,  
 Stephen H. Matteson,  
 Otto Nimitz,  
 Glenn H. Easton,  
 Burton W. Chippendale,  
 Allan R. Wurtele,  
 Thomas G. Peyton,  
 Samuel P. Jenkins,  
 Cornelius W. Flynn,  
 Nelson J. Leonard,  
 William Granat,  
 Robert T. Darrow,  
 Robert M. Farrar,  
 Charles G. Clark,  
 Armit C. Thomas,  
 Ryland D. Tisdale,  
 George W. Grove,  
 Walter J. Confer,  
 Alan Barnett,  
 Julius C. Delpino,  
 Homer W. Graf,  
 John D. Small,  
 Romeo J. Jondreau,  
 Robert W. Clark,  
 Conrad L. Lein,  
 John B. Kneip,  
 George C. Hill,  
 Francis S. Low,  
 James P. Brown,  
 Francis M. Mall, jr.,  
 Winthrop Winslow,  
 Frank C. Huntoon,  
 William J. Nunnally, jr.,  
 Earle W. F. Childs,  
 Alexander S. Wotherspoon,  
 Philip C. Morgan,  
 Marcus C. Miller,  
 Forrest B. Royal,  
 John L. McCrea,  
 Morris H. Spriggs,  
 Frederick G. Richards,  
 Marshall B. Arnold,  
 Noble Withers,  
 Roswell H. Blair,  
 Tully Shelley,  
 Elmer R. Henning,  
 Dallas D. Dupre,  
 Nathaniel M. Pigman,  
 John S. Farnsworth,  
 Horace D. Clarke,  
 Edward Breed,  
 Thomas G. Brown,  
 James E. Maher,  
 Irving R. Chambers,  
 Alexander G. Hatch,  
 Allen E. Smith,  
 Leighton Wood,  
 Chester E. Lewis,  
 Harvey E. Overesch,  
 Stuart A. Maher,  
 Homer H. H. Harrison,  
 Ralph Kiely,  
 Allen G. Quynn,  
 John M. Field, jr.,  
 David McL. Collins,  
 Archer E. King, jr.,  
 Daniel W. Armstrong,  
 Harold O. Hunter,  
 George C. Kriner,  
 Forrest K. Libenow,

Clifford G. Richardson,  
 Dewitt C. Watson,  
 James M. Lewis,  
 Harold M. Meyers,  
 Raymond Burhen,  
 Jonathan H. Sprague,  
 Millard G. Gamble, jr.,  
 Myron W. Hutchinson, jr.,  
 John H. Campman,  
 Isaac Schlossbach,  
 Henry S. Clark, jr.,  
 John J. Mahoney,  
 Ralph W. Christie,  
 Robert M. Parkinson,  
 Lewis L. Stedman,  
 James R. Kyle, jr.,  
 Preston Marshall,  
 William D. Thomas,  
 Lyman B. Hoops,  
 Hilbert A. Fisher,  
 William S. Hactor,  
 Samuel R. Deets,  
 John S. Ray,  
 Charles F. Wedderburn,  
 William M. Snelling,  
 Claude C. Vickrey,  
 Joseph H. Chadwick,  
 Albert R. Stephan,  
 Arthur Landis, and  
 Elmer B. Hough.

Joseph E. Austin to be an ensign.

Lieut. Otto C. Dowling to be a lieutenant commander.

Ensign Raymond E. Kerr to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Louis R. Ford to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters in the Navy:

Charles R. Barr,  
 Alfred Bledsoe,  
 Morgan M. Saylor, and  
 Clarence P. Baker.

Machinist Joseph R. Bradshaw to be a chief machinist.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps:

Leslie B. Wiggs,  
 Adolph A. Marsteller,  
 Louis H. Williams,  
 Arthur C. Sinton, and  
 Franklin F. Murdoch.

The following-named acting assistant dental surgeons to be assistant dental surgeons:

Joseph D. Halleck,  
 Harry E. Harvey,  
 Harry D. Johnson,  
 Ernest W. Lacy,  
 Eugene H. Tennent,  
 Joseph A. Mahoney,  
 Anson F. McCreary,  
 Leon Martin,  
 Lucian C. Williams,  
 James L. Brown, and  
 Harry W. Blaisdell.

The following-named paymasters' clerks and former paymasters' clerks whose appointments had been revoked within the six months next preceding March 4, 1915, to be chief pay clerks:

Edward F. Delaney,  
 Walter D. Bollard,  
 John J. Gering,  
 Robert L. Gressitt,  
 Otis F. Cato,  
 Eugene Dann,  
 Samuel H. Knowles,  
 Fred E. Crossman,  
 Benjamin L. Lankford,  
 Harry Price,  
 Rudolph A. Ashton,  
 Frank Hunt,  
 Malcolm D. Stuart,  
 George A. Wilcox,  
 Joseph Reay,  
 Alpheus M. Jones,  
 Theodore F. Howe,  
 John E. Bibb,  
 Thomas A. Henry,



Emil E. Artois,  
 Carroll F. Bennett,  
 Archy W. Barnes,  
 John H. Rauch,  
 Edward W. Poore,  
 John M. Holmes,  
 James E. Reed,  
 William Craig,  
 Frank H. Baasen,  
 Nils B. Olsen,  
 Richard R. Bolles,  
 William H. Crap,  
 George P. Seifert,  
 George W. Masterton,  
 Ambrose J. Barnum,  
 Walker A. Settle,  
 Orlo S. Goff,  
 Oscar J. Phillips,  
 Dayton Fisher,  
 Edgar L. Cary,  
 Helmer H. Koppang,  
 Arthur Hesford,  
 Sidney P. Vaughn,  
 Burnice W. Shumaker,  
 Joseph A. Rebentisch,  
 Harry Mack,  
 Timothy J. Mulcahy,  
 Thomas M. Schnotala,  
 Edward R. von Preissig,  
 Roscoe J. Dodd,  
 Charles R. Sies,  
 Henry Guilmette,  
 Clarence C. Alger,  
 Carl E. Beaty,  
 Charles E. Sandgren,  
 Charles L. Bahrendt,  
 Philip A. Caro,  
 Harry A. Hooten,  
 James Gately,  
 Arthur W. Babcock,  
 Miles Gilman,  
 Gerald A. Griffin,  
 Lewis S. Sutliff,  
 William C. Wood,  
 Frank D. Foley,  
 Charles H. Breyer,  
 Thomas A. Culhane, and  
 Charles W. Charlton.  
 Lieut. Commander Albert W. Marshall to be a commander.

## POSTMASTERS.

## ALABAMA.

James F. Hodge, Carrollton.

## ALASKA.

William E. Root, Seward.

## CALIFORNIA.

Richard L. Dixon, Newman.  
 W. H. Kelly, Palo Alto.  
 Fleming J. Mathews, Fort Jones.  
 E. F. Orwig, Oilfields.

## COLORADO.

Charles S. Logan, Buena Vista.  
 William D. Newton, Palisades.  
 Andreita M. Vigil, Trinidad.

## CONNECTICUT.

Clarence L. Clark, Lyme.  
 William W. Fagan, Kensington.  
 George W. Fairgrieve, Bantam.  
 Daniel J. Kelley, Deep River.  
 William A. Hayes, Bristol.  
 James F. Holden, Forestville.  
 George M. Pilling, Danielson.  
 Edward B. Sullivan, Guilford.

## FLORIDA.

J. B. Reed, Daytona Beach.

## GEORGIA.

John B. Crawford, Cairo.  
 Joseph C. McKenzie, East Point.  
 Mary A. Rudisill, Forsyth.

## HAWAII.

L. D. Timmons, Lihue.

## ILLINOIS.

Frank Storckman, Mount Carmel.

## INDIANA.

Frank W. Boren, Owensville.  
 Charles V. Hirt, Batesville.  
 William H. Johnston, Crawfordsville.  
 William T. Newton, Rosedale.  
 John C. Ring, Frankton.

## IOWA.

A. L. Anderson, Ringsted.  
 H. E. Button, Alden.  
 Frank M. Beymer, Avoca.  
 Edward M. Carr, Manchester.  
 W. J. Casey, Knoxville.  
 Lee E. Evans, Mystic.  
 Oscar M. Farb, Albert City.  
 John R. Herron, Boone.  
 G. A. Huffman, Des Moines.  
 Fred H. Jamison, Oelwein.  
 C. J. Kinney, Elliott.  
 C. P. Luther, Guttenberg.  
 Gladys H. McDowell, Emerson.  
 John A. McNeerney, Mount Ayr.  
 Everett T. McShane, Springville.  
 S. E. Magner, Lorimor.  
 M. B. Maring, Centerville.  
 W. H. May, Exira.  
 Lemuel O'Bryant, Batavia.  
 J. C. Palmer, Clear Lake.  
 Eugene B. Peck, Hartley.  
 A. B. Peters, Hawkeye.  
 Dennis A. Ray, Humboldt.  
 Clyde E. Rich, Glidden.  
 Caroline Y. Smith, Leon.  
 George F. Smith, Keosauqua.  
 James Steele, Clearfield.  
 Isaac T. Street, Center Point.  
 Curran F. Swift, Harlan.  
 Ezekiel S. Thompson, Eldora.

## KANSAS.

J. E. Leach, Randolph.  
 J. C. McConaughay, Larned.  
 Alexander Niernberger, Ellis.  
 Rodney Torrey, La Crosse.

## LOUISIANA.

J. T. Bryant, Monroe.  
 J. P. Harrell, Arcadia.  
 Monroe Jarrell, Columbia.

## MAINE.

John H. Cooper, Kennebunk.  
 Josiah F. Davis, Milo.  
 John Durgan, Lubec.  
 Isaiah G. Elder, Brunswick.  
 Irvin H. Ellis, North Anson.  
 William K. Foster, South Windham.  
 Mark P. Hamilton, Corinna.  
 Carroll E. Herrick, Browerville.  
 George H. McIntosh, Lisbon Falls.  
 George C. Mayo, Greenville.  
 H. Clair Miller, Winthrop.  
 Henry S. Perkins, Boothbay Harbor.  
 Joseph W. Small, Northeast Harbor.  
 Carroll N. Staples, Norridgewock.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

S. Agnes Thayer, Lancaster.  
 John F. Williams, Marblehead.

## MINNESOTA.

Alice L. Eriksen, Lakefield.  
 B. H. Holte, Starbuck.  
 Ignatius Kremer, Cold Spring.  
 Sadie A. Lane, Sherburne.  
 Mary A. Mogren, Ortonville.  
 Fred T. Moody, Warroad.  
 Frank Tillmans, Aurora.

## MISSISSIPPI.

G. S. Neal, Clinton.

## MISSOURI.

Leonidas P. Driskill, Oran.  
 William H. Johnson, La Plata.  
 William A. Roberts, Belton.

## MONTANA.

Nathaniel P. Evans, Bozeman.  
 Fred B. Hedge, Grassrange.

Joseph A. Lemire, Ronan.  
J. Cliff Tipton, White Sulphur Springs.

## NEBRASKA.

James C. Badger, Arlington.  
Carl Carlson, Valparaiso.  
A. N. Conklin, St. Paul.  
C. C. Davis, Falls City.  
William D. Day, Ulysses.  
M. G. Doering, Battle Creek.  
Charles F. Gilbert, York.  
E. O. Harshman, Minatare.  
Anton B. Helms, Randolph.  
Thomas J. Hinds, David City.  
Samuel G. Hudson, Lincoln.  
Leslie J. Hummel, Burwell.  
E. J. Kaltenborn, Waco.  
Daniel Kavanaugh, Fairbury.  
Daniel Z. Kochendarfer, Exeter.  
Thomas J. Lane, Bloomington.  
O. S. Larson, Shickley.  
Nelson J. Ludi, Wahoo.  
M. H. McCarthy, O'Neill.  
J. J. McCarthy, Ogallala.  
D. H. Michael, Liberty.  
Paul C. Morgan, Hay Springs.  
Otis L. Newkirk, Stapleton.  
George W. Nicholas, De Witt.  
William F. Nick, Cedar Bluffs.  
David D. O'Kane, Wood River.  
Charles A. Payne, Clearwater.  
Ellis S. Potter, Crete.  
William C. Rusmisell, Mason City.  
George M. Sandusky, Sterling.  
Fred W. Shively, Oakdale.  
Earnest D. Smith, Mitchell.  
Oscar E. Swanson, Oakland.  
S. A. Tobey, Gresham.  
Frederick J. Waugh, Ewing.  
Xander Y. Zuhlke, Bancroft.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edwin M. Allen, Canaan.  
William H. Benson, Derry.  
James A. Brahaney, Milford.  
Gardner Grant, Salmon Falls.  
Charles P. Johnson, Warner.  
Albert H. McLain, Conway.  
Myrtle M. Marsh, Greenville.  
Frank R. Marston, Farmington.  
Duncan P. Noyes, Henniker.  
Fred E. Sanborn, Hampton.  
George F. Sanborn, Meredith.  
George H. Sherry, Dover.  
John E. Sullivan, Somersworth.

## NEW JERSEY.

Edward W. Bovers, West Hoboken.  
Charles L. Kent, Hamburg.

## NEW MEXICO.

S. Gray Hannan, San Marcial.  
H. A. Hodges, Magdalena.

## NEW YORK.

Irving D. Blowers, Morrisville.  
George H. Carley, Cooperstown.  
Leonard A. Govern, Stamford.  
Fay P. Greene, Franklinville.  
John M. Ham, Millbrook.  
Charles H. Kinne, Ovid.  
Charles B. McGruer, De Kalb Junction.  
John H. Meehan, Penn Yan.  
David J. Sheridan, Cambridge.  
Daniel B. Sweeney, Middletown.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

A. Wayland Cooke, Greensboro.  
F. R. Mease, Canton.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Edward L. Dougherty, Sherwood.  
Margaret L. McCullen, Underwood.  
John McPike, Cando.  
John O'Keefe, Cavalier.  
Perry Roath, Maddock.  
H. K. O. Schilling, Drake.  
Caroline Sprafka, Minto.  
Iver K. Vick, Sheyenne.

## OHIO.

James A. Angus, Genoa.  
James B. Beard, Newton Falls.  
James Connor, Toronto.  
Thomas M. Duncan, Bridgeport.  
James M. Phillips, Bethesda.

## OKLAHOMA.

Lula A. Ball, Wapanucka.  
James M. Loper, Tishomingo.  
B. F. Suter, Randlett.  
Otis B. Weaver, Shawnee.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

William J. Burke, Mount Carmel.  
J. Bentley Candy, jr., Langhorne.  
Samuel A. Lacock, Canonsburg.  
William D. McGill, West Brownsville.  
William A. McMahan, West Pittsburgh.  
Hiram L. Purdy, Sunbury.  
Edward Weidenhamer, Milton.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Laughlin, Anderson.  
J. W. Little, Simpsonville.  
Manton B. McCutchen, Bishopville.  
David B. Traxler, Greenville.

## TEXAS.

H. C. Bailey, Detroit.  
Z. T. Bundy, Milford.  
James G. Burleson, jr., Lockhart.  
John L. Brunner, Taylor.  
M. P. Daniel, Dayton.  
W. A. Daugherty, Van Horn.  
Lela Evans, Spur.  
Rudolph Flach, jr., Comfort.  
Mark Hardin, Post.  
W. D. Holman, Hutto.  
Ed Howard, Wichita Falls.  
Charles J. January, jr., McAllen.  
W. A. Kerr, Cotulla.  
J. W. Longley, San Saba.  
M. J. Norrell, Santa Anna.  
Godfrey Petersen, Fort Sam Houston.  
Walter N. Ramsay, Eldorado.  
John C. Sims, Lewisville.  
Percy L. Walker, Luling.  
Claude Warren, Matador.  
V. T. Williams, Thornton.  
Steve B. Wright, Round Rock.  
Charles P. Zapalac, West.

## UTAH.

David R. Forsha, St. George.  
A. Robert Larson, Sandy.  
W. F. Olson, Price.  
L. C. Sargent, Panguitch.  
William Zowe, Myton.

## VERMONT.

A. B. Anderson, Swanton.  
C. L. Gates, Morrisville.  
Michael J. Moran, Brattleboro.  
Arthur B. Pollard, Chester.

## WASHINGTON.

Charles F. Bense, Colfax.  
T. Earl Brittain, Tonasket.  
J. C. Crane, St. John.  
Henry G. Dahlby, Kirkland.  
G. A. B. Dovell, Buckley.  
Antoine Faucher, Ritzville.  
J. H. Gill, Washtucna.  
Grover C. Houtchens, Waitsburg.  
Wilson Howe, Tenino.  
T. H. McCleary, Centralia.  
J. M. McGifford, Lacrosse.  
George B. Ragsdale, Sedro Woolley.  
S. A. Stanfield, Odessa.  
Alice Sullivan, Spangle.  
Harvey L. Tibbals, Port Townsend.  
E. J. Trammill, Oakesdale.  
C. M. Vaupel, Tekoa.

## WITHDRAWAL.

*Executive nomination withdrawn January 5, 1916.*

Frank Clyde Carr, of New Jersey, for appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps.